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No. 1321

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## INDONESIA

### SPECULATION ON TIMORESE GUERRILLA SURRENDER

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Maria Gabriela, in Melbourne, and Jose Carlos Vieira, in Lisbon:  
"Have the Timorese Guerrillas Signed a Surrender?"]

[Text] According to sources in Dili and Djakarta in contact with EXPRESSO, FRETILIN military officers and officials of the Indonesian administration in East Timor have reached an agreement, according to which the guerrillas who have been fighting for the independence of the former Portuguese colony would put down their arms and accept, at least implicitly, the principle of integration with Indonesia.

Meanwhile, we have learned that Indonesia informed the Portuguese Government this week that it is interested in holding a dialogue in Lisbon, although making it very clear that the annexation of East Timor and events there are an internal Indonesian matter. No details are known.

"I Yield to the Evidence"

Officials of the Indonesian administration in East Timor told Maria Gabriela, EXPRESSO's correspondent in Melbourne, that after meeting last week with Mario Carrascalao, the Djakarta-appointed governor of Dili, Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao (also known as Jose Alexandre Gusmao) commander-in-chief of the FRETILIN forces, declared: "I yield to the evidence; Timor is integrated with Indonesia."

There has been no official confirmation to date that the two parties have reached an agreement, and no information is available as to its content. Late yesterday afternoon, in Lisbon, Abilio Araujo, member of the FRETILIN Central Committee, denied to EXPRESSO that there was any agreement except the cease-fire accord, signed in March and divulged this week by his organization. To date, the Indonesian authorities have not officially confirmed that accord.

Abilio Araujo, who is also the chief of his movement's delegation abroad, told us that information from East Timor generally reaches him 1 or 2 weeks later.

Another FRETILIN leader abroad, Ramos Horta, permanent delegate to the United Nations, later said we were witnessing a "campaign of disinformation and counter-intelligence," allegedly launched by Indonesia to "create difficulties for the discussion process," which is not yet concluded.

Sources linked with the UDT (Timorese Democratic Union, which opposes FRETILIN but is also opposed to Timor's annexation by Indonesia) told EXPRESSO in Sidney that

they are not up-to-date on the results of the discussions held during the last 2 weeks, although they confirmed that discussions were being held.

#### Australian Reaction

Labor Deputy Ken Fry, a member of the Australian parliament known for his position in favor of independence for East Timor, said on Thursday that his party's position was greatly weakened as a consequence of the discussions between FRETILIN and Indonesian officials. Fry claimed that the process of bringing pressure against Indonesia would be jeopardized by the new situation created by the discussions.

This week, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, who recently went to Indonesia as part of a tour of Southeast Asia, also confirmed that there were contacts, but no explicit mention was made of a cease-fire between the parties in conflict. Speaking in Melbourne, Hawke added that "Australia must be realistic, especially after the recent developments."

It is noted that, within the Labor Party in power in Australia, there are two positions regarding the East Timor issue. On one side, there is the majority current which defends the independence of the territory, which is still legally under Portuguese sovereignty; on the other side are those who (like Prime Minister Bob Hawke) defend the annexation by Indonesia.

This difference of opinion has caused some upheaval among the Laborites because the party program clearly rejects the forced integration of the territory of East Timor with Indonesia as the 27th province of that country, which occurred in July 1976.

Two FRETILIN leaders, Abilio Araujo and Roque Rodrigues, who are currently in Lisbon, should leave for Australia next Tuesday for a series of meetings with local leaders. The meetings were originally scheduled for last May.

At that time, the two officials representing FRETILIN abroad did not obtain entry visas for Australia because their presence could have complicated Hawke's preparations for his trip to Indonesia, but both officials have now been issued visas, they told EXPRESSO yesterday.

Meanwhile, an Australian parliamentary delegation plans to visit East Timor this month. In this regard, Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said this should not be understood to be an investigating committee, "because this would represent interference in the internal affairs of Indonesia," he argued.

#### Negotiations Admitted

Last Thursday in Bangkok, the Indonesian foreign affairs minister said that Mario Carrascalao, governor of East Timor, was negotiating with "what remained of the guerrillas on the eastern part of the island," to try to persuade them to end the struggle.

For the first time, an Indonesian official admitted that negotiations were in progress, after the Djakarta authorities had denied several times that discussions had been initiated some months ago, as reported in Lisbon.

In the capital of Thailand, however, Mochtar said the discussions with FRETILIN did not solely concern the cease-fire, adding that he hoped they would lead to an end to the struggle.

The Timorese leaders in Lisbon declared that the Indonesian-appointed governor of East Timor was not considered a "valid party" to the discussions. The function was formerly exercised by Colonel Purwanto, supreme commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, which occupy East Timor.

The fact is that Xanana Gusmao, commander-in-chief of the FRETILIN forces, has consulted several times with the Djakarta-appointed administrator, as confirmed by Indonesian authorities and by FRETILIN itself.

The Indonesian foreign affairs minister added that his country had offered total amnesty to the FRETILIN combatants; this was decreed for the first time in December 1977.

He said further that he foresaw that, at the end of the year, Indonesia would win the vote following a new debate on the East Timor issue in the United Nations. The UN General Assembly, which has already debated the issue several times, will again consider the consequences of the invasion of the former Portuguese colony in 1975.

The votes have increasingly favored Indonesia, despite a succession of diplomatic efforts by the Portuguese authorities. This week the Brazilian Government announced that in the future it would vote on the side of Djakarta.

The preliminary discussions took place from 21 to 23 March in Buburake, Lariguto, northeast of Ossu in central eastern Timor, an area which FRETILIN claims to control. Except for the cease-fire, the discussions apparently did not lead to the desired results.

Actually, two points on which the two parties allegedly agreed have not been respected by Indonesia, FRETILIN reported in Lisbon. The agreements were that the UN secretary general would be apprised of the content of the discussions and that a conference would be set up with the people of East Timor.

In both cases, the Indonesian authorities have not honored the agreements, which led the FRETILIN foreign representatives to deliver a message to the UN Information Center in the Portuguese capital for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Yesterday the FRETILIN representatives now in Lisbon held a meeting, as they informed EXPRESSO, but the results of that meeting are still unknown as this edition goes to press.

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## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

THREE NEW AMBASSADORS--At a ceremony at Istana Negara [State Palace] on Saturday [21 May] President Soeharto installed three new Indonesian ambassadors in office: Admiral Waloejo Soegito, former Navy chief of staff, to be ambassador to the Netherlands; Air Chief Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi, former Air Force chief of staff, to be ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; and Sjuфри Jusuf, a career diplomat, to be ambassador to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. [Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 May 83 p 1] 5170

SENIOR OFFICIALS IN MINISTRY OF FORESTRY--Dr Soedjarwo, minister of forestry, installed seven senior officials in office at a ceremony at the Central Forestry Office on Monday [16 May]. The seven officers are Dr Soedjono Suryo, secretary general of the ministry; Maj Gen Henri Santoso, inspector general; Dr Soemarsono Martosudigdo, director general of forest enterprises; Dr Wartono Kadri, director of reforestation and long-term rehabilitation; Dr Rubini Atmawidjaja as director general of forestry protection; Dr Armana Darsidi, director of the Forest Inventory and Use Board; and Dr Setyono Sastrosumarto, chief of the Forestry Research and Development Board. Before becoming secretary general of the Ministry of Forestry Dr Soedjono Soeryo was director general of forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture in the previous cabinet. Before becoming director general of forest enterprises Dr Soemarsono Martosudigdo was principal director of Inhutani II. Before becoming director general of reforestation and long-term rehabilitation Dr Wartono Kadri was director of forestry protection and natural preservation. Before becoming director general of forestry protection Dr Rubini Atmawidjaja was Indonesian cultural attache in the Federal Republic of Germany. Before becoming director of the Forest Inventory and Use Board Dr Armana Darsidi was director of the development program in the Directorate General of Forestry. Before becoming director general of the Forestry Research and Development Board Dr Setyono Sastrosumarto was previously an instructor at Gadjah Mada University. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 17 May 83 p 3] 5170

SYAHRIER--Syahrier, a former student leader at the University of Indonesia, on Wednesday (25 May) obtained a doctoral degree in political economy from Harvard Business School in the United States. He is the first native-born Indonesian to obtain a Ph D degree in this discipline at Harvard University. The former chairman of IMADA (Jakarta University Students Association) and periodic chairman of the presidium of KAMI [Action Commando of Indonesian University Students] in 1968 defended a thesis entitled, "The Political Economy of Basic Needs in Indonesia, a Prospective Appraisal" [title given in English]. Syahrier was born in Jakarta on 24 February 1945. He was held in prison for 4 years for involvement in the "Malari" affair of 15 January 1974. He was released while awaiting the outcome of his appeal to the Supreme Court in 1978. In July, 1978, he left Indonesia to continue his studies at Harvard with a grant from the Ford Foundation. He said, in a telephone conversation with a SINAR HARAPAN representative on Thursday [26 May], "I was sent to the United States by the rector of the University of Indonesia at the time, Prof Mahar Mardjono." Asked about his plans to return to Indonesia, Syahrier said that, in accordance with his agreement with Prof Mahar Mardjono, he is obliged to return to teach at the University of Indonesia. Clearly, he said, when he arrives back in Indonesia he will report at once to Prof Nugroho Notosusanto, the present rector of the University of Indonesia. Syahrier said: "I leave it up to him as to whether and how he wants to make use of me." Syahrier plans to return to Jakarta at the end of June. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 28 May 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

LT GEN BAMBANG TRIANTORO--The post of deputy Army chief of staff, which has not been filled for the past 4 years, will now be occupied, with the installation in office of Lt Gen Bambang Triantoro. The deputy Army chief of staff was installed in office on Saturday [28 May] by Army chief of staff Lieutenant General Rudini, at a ceremony at Army headquarters attended by the assistants to the chief of staff and other senior Army officers. Before becoming deputy Army chief of staff Lt Gen Bambang Triantoro was commanding general of the Education and Training Development Command (KOBANGDIKLAT). He transferred this command to Brigadier General Sukoso on Thursday [26 May] in Bandung. The post of deputy Army chief of staff remained empty for 4 years after General Poniman, who had been deputy Army chief of staff, was promoted to be Army chief of staff. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 31 May 83 p 9] 5170

MAJOR GENERAL SOEWENO--Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, on Tuesday [24 May] installed Major General Soeweno (54 years old) in office as the new commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command], replacing General Rudini himself. On Monday [23 May] Major General Soeweno had just left his previous position as assistant for operations to the Army chief of staff. His name had frequently been mentioned as the next and 12th commander of KOSTRAD since the beginning of March. He entered the Army at the same time as General Benny Moerdani, Lt Gen Goenawan Wibisono, and Maj Gen Dading Kalbuadi at the Army Officers Training Center in Bandung. Soeweno and Benny Moerdani also attended the Infantry Trainers School and joined the Army Commando Corps (RPKAD) in 1955. The new commander of KOSTRAD served in the Army Commando Corps for 22 years and only left this command when he became commander of the Joint Task Command in East Timor in 1975. In 1976 he became commander of Military Region

XVI/Udayana and became assistant for operations to the Army chief of staff in 1978, where he served until last Monday [23 May]. According to available records, of the 11 previous commanders of KOSTRAD five later became Army chief of staff, and four others became commanders of Defense Areas [PANGKOWILHAN]. The first and second commanders of KOSTRAD became president and vice president of Indonesia. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 24 May 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

MAJOR GENERAL SUBIYAKTO--The post of governor of the National Defense Institute on Tuesday [31 May] was transferred from Lt Gen Soetopo Joewono, the former incumbent, to his replacement, Major General Subiyakto, at a ceremony held in the auditorium of the National Defense Institute in Kebon Sirih, Jakarta, in the presence of General L B Moerdani, commander of the armed forces. Lt Gen Soetopo Joewono will be assigned as a senior officer at the disposal of the commander of the armed forces. Major General Subiyakto had previously been assigned as a senior officer in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Major General Subiyakto was born in Wates [East Java] in 1929. During the struggle for independence he was a member of TRIP [Indonesian Students Revolutionary Army] in East Java. He was sent to the Dutch Military Academy at Breda in the Netherlands and graduated in 1954. He graduated from the Army Staff and Command School in 1971 and was a member of the seventh class in the regular course at the National Defense Institute in 1974. During his career in the Indonesian armed forces he commanded Field Artillery Battalion 13 (105 mm) in KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command], was defense attache in the Soviet Union, and held other positions in the Ministry of Defense and Security and the armed forces, including a position on the staff of the first assistant to the Army chief of staff. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 31 May 83 p 1] 5170

AIR MARSHAL ARIED RIYADI--General L. B. Moerdani, commander of the armed forces, on Monday [16 May] presided over a change of command ceremony at which the post of commanding general of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School was transferred from Vice Admiral Prasodjo Mahdi, the former incumbent, to Air Marshal Aried Riyadi, his replacement, at the headquarters of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School on Jalan Wirayudha in Bandung. Vice Admiral Prasodjo (56 years old), who had been commanding general of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School since 2 May 1981 and previously commander of the Indonesian Fleet in Surabaya, will be assigned as a senior officer at the disposal of the Navy chief of staff. His replacement, Air Marshal Aried Riyadi, had previously been commander of the Unified Air Combat Command (KOPATDARA) in Jakarta. The new commanding general of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School, Air Marshal Aried Riyadi, was born in Malang [East Java] on 7 May 1929. He is married to Sri Murni Rastani; they have four sons and two daughters. His education included attendance at an HIS [Dutch colonial grammar school] (1936), Taman Siswa [preparatory school] (1943), STN [State Technical School] (1947), and senior high school (1950). His military training included attendance at a navigator training course in the United States (1951), Flight School (1954), Aerial Bombing School (1952), Air Force Staff and Command School (1966), the regular course at the National Defense Institute (1970), and a course in systems management in the Ministry of Defense and Security (1973). Positions he has held included those of chief of staff of Air Region V and assistant for operations to the Air Force chief of staff (1968); commanding general of the Air Force Training and

Development Command (1969), Commander of Air Region IV in Surabaya (1972); commander of Air Region V in Jakarta (1975); and commander of the Unified Air Combat Command (1977-83). [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 May 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

COL (CAVALRY) SRI NOTOSOE BROTO--Col (Cavalry) Sri Notosoebroto on Saturday [21 May] was installed in office as chief of staff of KOSTRANAS [National Strategic Command], replacing Brig Gen (Marines) Rabain Jafar. The ceremony took place in Jakarta in the presence of Air Vice Marshal Roesman, commander of KOSTRANAS. Brig Gen Rabain Jafar will return to Navy Headquarters. There is no information available on the position which he will hold, although it is rumored that he will become chief of staff of the Marine Corps, a position which is currently held by Brigadier General (Marines) Muntaram, in addition to his new duties as commanding general of the Marine Corps. Col Sri Notosoebroto had previously been assistant for territorial [reserve] affairs in KOSTRANAS since the beginning of 1980. A graduate of the Army Engineering Academy in 1958, Col Sri Notosoebroto had also been assistant for operations in Military Region IX/Mulawarman in East Kalimantan. In the course of his military career he had completed the courses at the Army Staff and Command School and the National Defense Institute, graduating in 1972 and 1979, respectively. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 May 83 p 8] 5170

COLONEL (AIR FORCE) JAUHARI--The post of assistant for operations in KOSTRANAS [National Strategic Command] was recently transferred from Col (Air Force) Ignatius Danendra to Colonel (Air Force) Jauhari. Colonel Danendra has been appointed chief of staff of Air Region III in Ujung Pandang [Sulawesi], while Colonel Jauhari had previously been an inspector in the Air Force Training Command. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 23 May 83 p 8] 5170

COLONEL (AIR FORCE) L. E. SIAGIAN--The post of commanding general of the Air Force Commando Troops [Komando Pasukan Gerak Cepat--KOPASGAT] on Monday [23 May] was transferred from Air Commodore Sugiantoro to his replacement, Colonel (Air Force) L. E. Siagian at Sulaeman Air Force Base in Bandung. Air Commodore Sugiantoro will be assigned to new duties as deputy assistant for operations to the Air Force chief of staff. Colonel Siagian had previously been assistant for research and development to the commanding general of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy in Jakarta. Colonel Siagian was born in Medan [North Sumatra] on 23 November 1936. He entered the Armed Forces Academy in 1958 and went through flight training from 1958 to 1960 in Czechoslovakia. After 1 year of transition training he was appointed a second lieutenant and pilot of an I1-28 bomber. He was then assigned to Squadron 21. Operations he has taken part in included "Trihora" [operations against the Dutch in West New Guinea], "Dwikora" ["confrontation" of Malaysia], and the suppression of the G-30-S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965]. In 1967 he was commander of Palembang Air Force Base. He attended the Air Force Staff and Command School in 1971 and the Joint Staff and Command School in 1977. In 1978 he was commander of the cadet regiment in Magelang [Indonesian Armed Forces Academy], Central Java. Colonel Siagian is the 10th commanding general of the Air Force Commando Troops since formation of KOPASGAT in 1962. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 May 83 p 12] 5170

AIR COMMODORE SARDJONO--Air Commodore Sardjono (49 years old), a bomber pilot, on Tuesday [17 May] was installed in office as commander of the Unified Air Combat Command [KOPATDARA]. He is the 11th commander of KOPATDARA since the command was formed in 1952. Air Commodore Sardjono, who previously was deputy assistant for personnel and manpower affairs in the Ministry of Defense and Security, replaces Air Commodore Aried Riyadi (54 years old) who has been appointed commanding general of the Indonesian Armed Forces Staff and Command School. Air Commodore Sardjono, who is an Air Force pilot, was born on 5 December 1933 in Malang [East Java]. After completing senior high school in 1954 Sardjono began his basic military training. He later attended the Flight Training School (1955-57), a transitional course on B-25 bombers (1957), Flight Instructors School (1959), Tactical Training Course (1961), a transitional training course on TU-16 bombers (1962), Air Force Command School (1966), Navy Staff and Command School (1969), Air Force Staff and Command School (1970), National Defense Institute (1974), and the Ministry of Defense and Security Staff Management School (1977). Positions he has held have included those of pilot in Squadron 42 and instructor on TU-16 bombers (1962), commander of Air Region VII in Biak [Irian Jaya] (1978-80), and deputy assistant for personnel and manpower affairs in the Ministry of Defense and Security (1980-83). This father of three children has taken part in several military operations, such as the campaigns against the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army], the PRRI/Permesta [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia/ Charter of Universal Struggle], the remnants of the RMS [Republic of the South Moluccas] (1959), the "Trihora" campaign [against the Dutch in West New Guinea] (1962-63), and the "Dwikora" campaign [Indonesian "confrontation" of Malaysia] (1963-65). [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 May 83 p 12] 5170

MAJOR GENERAL SOELARSO--Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, on Thursday [19 May] installed Major General Soelarlo in office as commander of Military Region VIII/Brawijaya, replacing Lieutenant General Murgito. As of now Major General Soelarlo is still assistant for intelligence in Army headquarters, while Lieutenant General Murgito will be given a new assignment. Major General Soelarlo had attended the Royal Military Academy in the Netherlands and had served in a combat unit in the Ronggolawe Division. After completing his studies in the Netherlands he became a platoon commander in Battalion 437 in 1955. He was formerly adjutant to General Nasution when he was coordinating minister for defense and security affairs and chief of staff of the armed forces. Major General Soelarlo attended the Army Staff and Command School in 1969 and the National Defense Institute course in 1975. He was appointed assistant for security affairs to the Army chief of staff in 1977. In 1981 he returned to Army headquarters after serving from 1979 to 1981 as commander of Military Region III/17 August in Padang [West Sumatra]. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 May 83 p 8] 5170

COL (INFANTRY) ADOLF RAJAGUKGUK--Col (Infantry) Adolf Rajagukguk on Monday [30 May] was installed in office as commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka, replacing the former incumbent, Brig Gen Soesanto Wismoyo. Attending the ceremony was Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff. The transfer of command took place at headquarters of Military Region XIII/Merdeka in Manado [North Sulawesi]. Col (Infantry) Adolf Rajagukguk was born in Medan [North Sumatra] on 31 December 1938. He graduated from the National Military Academy



in 1961. Before assuming his new duties he was chief of staff of Military Region XIII/Merdeka. During his military career he has held the following positions: platoon commander in Infantry Battalion 605 in Military Region X/Lambung Mangkurat; company commander in Infantry Battalion 604 in Military Region XIII/Merdeka; commander of Infantry Battalion 711 in Military Region XIII/Merdeka; deputy commander of a border detachment in Military Region XIII/Merdeka; commander of Infantry Battalion 711 in Military Region XIII/Merdeka; instructor at the Army Command and Staff School in Bandung; commander of Infantry Brigade 6 in Military Region VII/Diponegoro; and commander of Regiment 164 in Military Region XVI/Udayana. He has also served as a commander of the cadet company at the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy at Magelang [Central Java]. He attended the British Army Staff College in 1972-73. He attended the first advanced officers training course, an officers advanced course, and the Army Staff and Command School in Bandung. He was appointed a second lieutenant in 1961 and was successively promoted to first lieutenant (1965), captain (1968), major (1970), lieutenant colonel (1975), and colonel (1979). He has two daughters and one son. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 May 83 p 2] 5170

BRIGADIER GENERAL SUTARTO--Brigadier General Sutarto became commander of Military Region XVI/Udayana at a ceremony held in Denpasar [Bali] attended by Lieutenant General Rudini, Army chief of staff, on Wednesday [18 May]. Brigadier General Sutarto replaces Maj Gen Dading Kalbuadi, who has been appointed assistant for logistics in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Before assuming his new duties Brigadier General Sutarto had been a senior officer assigned to the Ministry of Defense and Security and Army headquarters. Past positions he has held have included: company commander in Infantry Battalion 309 in the Siliwangi Division (1954); commander of Battalion 330 (Paratroops) (1967-69); commander of Infantry Brigade I/Jaya Sakti in Military Region V/Jakarta (1975); assistant for operations to the chief of staff of Military Region VI/Siliwangi (1975). This graduate of the Army Staff and Command School has nine medals and service decorations. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 May 83 p 12] 5170

BRIG GEN HASUDUNGAN SIMANJUNTAK--In Ambon on Tuesday [17 May] Lieutenant General Rudini installed in office the new commander of Military Region XV/Pattimura, Brig Gen Hasudungan Simanjuntak, who replaces the former incumbent, Brigadier General Soekoso. Brigadier General Simanjuntak, who speaks English well and has traveled abroad extensively, is a 1960 graduate of the National Military Academy. Before assuming his new duties he was commander of the Infantry Center in Bandung. After completing his education at the National Military Academy he was assigned to Military Region VI/Siliwangi (1961-62). He was commander of Infantry Battalion 126 in Military Region I/Bukit Barisan (1969-73), commander of Infantry Brigade 13/Galuh in Military Region VI/Siliwangi (1975), commander of the Education and Training Command in Military Region VI/Siliwangi (1979). Military training courses he has attended include the Advanced Officers Course, the Army Staff and Command School, the Joint Staff and Command School, and the National Defense Institute. [Excerpt] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 May 83 p 12] 5170

CHANGES IN MILITARY REGION V/JAKARTA AND CAPITAL GARRISON--The post of chief of staff of Military Region V/Jakarta was transferred on Wednesday [25 May] from Brig Gen Eddy Nalapraya to his replacement, Col (Artillery) Sugeng Subroto. Brig Gen Eddy Nalapraya's duties as chief of staff of the Capital Garrison were transferred on the same day to Colonel (Infantry) Sudarto. Brigadier General Nalapraya will become assistant for reserve affairs in the Ministry of Defense and Security. Col (Artillery) Sugeng Subroto was born in July, 1938, in Surabaya. He had previously been commander of Regiment 081 in Military Region VIII/Brawijaya. He graduated from the National Military Academy in 1960. Among the military training courses he has attended are the Officers Advanced Training Course, the Army Staff and Command School, and the Joint Staff and Command School. He took part in Operation Trikora, Operation Dwikora, and the suppression of the G-30-S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965].

Colonel Sudarto attended the fourth class at the Regular Officers Candidate School and most recently has served as chief of staff of Military Region XII/Tanjung Pura. He was born on 19 August 1929. At the time of Operation Trikora he was the first to raise the Indonesian flag on Mount Jayawijaya in Irian, when he was still a first lieutenant. He has attended specialized training as a commando, a sea commando, and a parachutist commando. He holds the Sakti Star, Indonesia's highest decoration, which he won at the time of Operation Trikora. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 25 May 83 p 1] 5170

CSO: 4213/75

# UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM LIKE SITTING 'ON A VOLCANO'

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 14 May 83 pp 12, 13

[Excerpts] If there is a top newsmaker among the fourth ministerial cabinet members, one who certainly could be named is Manpower Minister Sudomo. Since the installation of the new cabinet the middle of last March, there is hardly a day that passes without some news of several of Sudomo's activities.

Once installed, he announced the opening of Post Office Box 255 to receive complaints and grievances of the workers. Then he formed a Crisis Management Center for Manpower Problems. Next he proposed a change in the term laborer to the term worker or employee, which caused a small "stir."

Sudomo's policy is as follows: bring back the Work Opportunity Exchange. Several newspapers also began writing about the existing labor vacancies. One after the other, he met with the Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Roestam and the Minister for Education and Culture Nugroho Notosusanto to coordinate steps within their ministries. Among others, the results were that manual labor will be carried out in the city, and lower and upper secondary school graduates who are not able to continue their education will be trained free at Training Skills Centers.

That's not all. Last week when he was visiting Sala, he announced his plan to form a kind of construction brigade composed of upper secondary school graduates who had been trained at a work force training center. "I will first begin in Jakarta. After that organization is sound, it will be expanded to other areas," he said. He suggested that company employees form cooperatives. His activities were: this week he installed a National Wage Board and a National Productivity Board, two bodies which have been reinstated.

Now the question is: can strong man Sudomo be successful in solving the work force problem which is so tremendous? In his explanation to TEMPO last week, Sudomo was optimistic. "For me there is no problem, funds are only a matter of coordination. Everything has been decided in GBHN," he said.

Sudomo said that the tasks of the Manpower Ministry are to prepare, train, distribute and develop the work force. Creating fields of work are the tasks of other departments and regional governments.

In the Manpower Ministry, the unemployed are the registered job hunters, about 700,000 persons. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, in 1980 with a work force of 52 million, there were only about 900,000 persons seeking work (1.8 percent). The World Bank's figure was 4.1 percent. Which figure is correct, God alone knows. Nevertheless, all agree that the unemployment figure does not reflect reality because it is only a public unemployment statistic. According to estimates, for example those of the ILO, the unemployment figure in Indonesia is suppressed and encompasses about one-third of the work force. One method used in their counting is the inclusion of those whose working hours are or earned income is from less than 35 hours a week.

One third of 52 million is more than 17 million. This is a frightening number. And not included is an additional 2 million new in the work force each year. President Soeharto's speech is indeed true: in the Fourth 5-Year Plan problems in the work field and transmigration will be the greatest of all.

The youth percentage of the Indonesian population is significant. More than 40 percent of the population is under 15. "In a 5 to 10 year period, the growth of the work force will be far greater than the increase in population, now 2.3 percent per year. My guess is at least 5 percent a year," said the Deputy Chief of the Central Bureau of Statistics Sutjipto Wirosardjono.

According to Sutjipto, the number of working-age women who are employed is about 30 percent. In the coming decade, this will increase to about 40 to 50 percent. "This in itself already constitutes an explosion in the work force," he said. Of greater concern is the intense cultivation of agricultural land, especially in Java, where the number of employed is already high and cannot be increased. This means that the agricultural sector which up to now has been a major factor in absorbing the work force cannot be expected to absorb more. The rural areas account for 80 percent of the Indonesian work force.

It's not too far wrong when an expert in Indonesia compares the problems of the Indonesian work force with a man who "is sitting on top of a volcano." As the number of unemployed youth expands there could indeed be an unpleasant explosion. Sudomo's welcome steps barely constitute the beginning. It will be necessary to support these steps with a series of more intensive actions.

According to Sudomo's thinking, through the investiture of PMA and PMDN in 1983/4, 155,000 new work areas will be created. Meanwhile several manual labor projects with a funding of 30 billion rupiah will absorb about 250,000 for 140 days of work. It is also hoped that the transporting of work forces to central Timor will be increased from 34,000 to 100,000.

12193  
CSO: 4213/69

## CONSTRUCTING SPECIAL COAL PORT AT TARAHAH IN LAMPUNG ANNOUNCED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 May 83 pp 1,3

[Excerpt] With the signing on next Friday of a contract in Jakarta, two foreign contractors, Dominion Bridge of Canada and Belfour Betty of England, will soon begin construction of a special coal port at Tarahan in Lampung.

The signatories will be the Managing Director of the Bukit Asam Company, Engineer Situmorang, and representatives of the two foreign contractors. It will be witnessed by Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto and the Canadian minister of state for international trade, Gerald Regan, who is presently heading his country's trade delegation to Indonesia.

The contract for the construction of the coal port was signed last 1 July.

Funding of \$40 million was received from the Canadian Economic Development Corporation (EDC). The total amount obtained from the EDC was \$122 million, of which \$82.7 million will be used for the purchase of a train to carry the coal from Bukit Asam in South Sumatra to Tarahan in Lampung, a distance of about 145 kilometers. This project will be controlled by the Ministry of Communications.

### Joint Project

Construction of the coal port at Tarahan, 6 kilometers south of Panjang, is to be carried out by the Canadian and English companies.

It will be a joint project with the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Mining and Energy to supply coal needed by the Suralaya Department of Public Works and Electrical Power in Banten, West Java.

Financing for the port construction is planned at 47.5 billion rupiahs, consisting of 9.758 billion rupiahs, 47.4 million Canadian dollars and 8.572 million British pounds.

There will be 2.5 million tons of power yearly in the 1st stage. This can be expanded to 5.5 million tons per year up to a maximum of 12 million tons a year. The port, which covers 44 hectares, is alongside the Teluk Bentung highway in Bakauheni. The EDC fund of about \$40 million for the construction of the Tarahan terminal will not come under the unfair practices regulations since it took place before the regulation was issued.

According to the agreement, the port at Tarahan is to be completed 700 days after the July 1982 signing of the contract.

Before it is handed over to the Bukit Asam Coal Mining Company, there will be a transportation test run moving the coal from Tarahan to Suralaya.

About \$1,158,500,000

Funds which have been allocated for the joint project amount to about \$1,158,500,000. They will be used as follows:

\$296.7 million for a train; \$33.9 million for a ship; \$601.2 million for a mine; \$112.4 for urban renewal; \$83.6 million for the Tarahan terminal; \$4.1 million for the Kertapati (Palembang) terminal; and, \$26.6 million for the Murara Tiga mine.

The funds will be obtained as follows: from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), \$166 million; from the British EDCI, \$122.7 million; from the Canadian CIDA, 37.5 million; from the West German Kfw, \$43.2 million; the Netherlands, \$2.5 million; export credits, \$183.2 million; the Bukit Asam Company, \$478.2 million; PJKA, \$124 million; and PAN Company, \$1.2 million.

12193

CSO: 4213/69

## SKILLS CENTERS TO TRAIN SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Upper secondary school graduates who have not been accepted by universities or who have not been able to obtain work, will be taken in by Department of Manpower Training Skills Centers and given training in skills.

Also, for better integration of vocational school graduates, especially technical schools, cooperation will be maintained between the Ministries of Manpower and Education and Culture. Since the equipment in the Ministry of Manpower Training Skills Centers is more complete and practical, the Ministry of Education and Culture will deal in basic principles only.

In tackling the problem at various projects, it will be possible to obtain manual labor both in the country and in the city. The important target is to erase the official mental attitude of soft work for the public so that in the end they will want to tackle manual labor.

Minister of Manpower Sudomo noted three agreements to the press after the conclusion of a Thursday discussion with the minister of education and culture, Professor Dr Nugroho Notosusanto at the Education and Culture Ministry.

According to Sudomo, the big problem facing us is that of senior high school graduates in the larger cities. The number of senior high schools is already too high and not all of the graduates are accepted by universities or obtain jobs.

Thus, those who cannot enter universities or get a job will be trained at local Training Skills Centers in basic working skills.

Also, according to Sudomo, existing companies can expand and take in senior high school graduates for training and eventual employment. The minister noted that productivity did not suffer when the contracting concern, "Fluor" in Cilacap, took in technical school and senior high school graduates.

Meanwhile, there is the possibility that manual labor, which previously was usually undertaken in villages, will experience a few difficulties if applied in cities, in view of the mentality of city society. So, according to Sudomo, that

mentality must be changed so that the public will want to work hard in fields such as irrigation, building, road-making and so forth. The minimum daily wage of 750 rupiahs will be available and this will lighten the burden of the elderly.

Concerning the hard labor campaign, Nugroho added that the two ministries will cooperate in a familiarization campaign. He added, "From technical school to senior high school, the campaign will be available. And, they will be taught that all work is noble."

In his explanation to the press last Wednesday, Sudomo made clear that from year-to-year the work force in Indonesia cannot be filled because of the lack of skilled labor. Now, the Ministry of Manpower which has 34 Training Skills Centers (in agriculture and industry) has been successful in getting two work forces each year. Training is for a 3-4 month period for each group resulting in a 68,000-man work force each year.

According to the supplement of the President's speech on last 16 August, the type of skills to be taught by the Training Skills Centers encompasses the fields of industry, agriculture, management and mobile training units. The number trained from budget year 1978/9 to 1981/2 totals 148,709 persons.

Meanwhile during a 9-year period (1971-80) the work force in Indonesia increased from 42.2 million to 55.3 million. In the same period, the number of workers increased from 37.7 million to 52.8 million. The number of unemployed fell from 3.6 million to (4.47 percent) to 2.2 million (2.11 percent).

These figures can be considered low for a developing country like Indonesia. The figure which is high in Indonesia is the number of part-time workers who work less than 25 hours each week and who constitute 45 percent of the work force.

12193

CSO: 4213/69



FAMILY PLANNING COMMITTEE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON PROGRESS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian May 83 p 1

[Article: "Family Planning Program Will Control Population by Year 2000"]

[Text] The chief of the Population and Family Planning Committee, Dr Haryono Suyono, said that by implementing the Population and Family Planning Program the population of Indonesia can be reduced from an estimated 270 million to about 206-210 million by the year 2000.

Replying to questions from the press after a meeting last Saturday with President Soeharto at Bina Graha, Haryono said that the progress of family planning in Indonesia has been encouraging. From April 1982 to February 1983, the average daily rate of new participants increased by 10,000. In March 1983, the average daily rate increased to 20,000.

It was explained that to March 1983, the total number of new family planning participants was 12.1 million, during the Third 5-Year Plan. The number of active participants was 11.2 million. This includes 48-50 percent of those child-bearing age as participants.

He said that although the Third 5-Year Plan still had a year to go, the family planning program in 13 provinces had already exceeded its target. As examples, he mentioned that the program in East Java totaled 3,174,897 active participants (70.13 percent); in Bali, 257,075 (66.6 percent); in Yogyakarta, 280,683 (66.21 percent); in South Sulawesi, 449,421 (47.21 percent); in the West Lesser Sundas, 202,209 (46.62 percent); in North Sulawesi, 148,431 (44.15 percent); in West Java, 2,000,312 (45.77 percent); and, in Central Java, 2,212,737 (55.75 percent).

According to Dr Haryono, the president has said that the public, especially child-bearing age members, must constantly be kept informed if the program is to be successful.

The president also issued instructions to the effect that active family planning members can further the welfare of others by giving assistance through cooperatives or resale credit.

Dr Haryono said that the target for the year 1990 is about 65 percent child-bearing age participants. To achieve this, a special effort will have to be made to keep this group constantly informed.

He also proposed that in achieving a number of new participants and at the same time increasing the use of contraceptives, extensive steps should be taken to increase the use of IUD's, better known as "Safari Spiral."

Areas now working hard to achieve success in this program are West Java, Jakarta City, Central Java, West Kalimantan and North Sumatra. At this moment, they can point to encouraging results.

12193

CSO: 4213/69

# POWER STATIONS ON NGUM RIVER DESCRIBED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 7 Jul 83 pp 1-3

[Article by Ye. Fadeyev, PRAVDA staff correspondent in Laos: "The Chain of Power Stations on the Ngum River"]

[Text] A big map is displayed in the headquarters of the regional organization--the Committee on the Mekong. The map shows the great Asian river into which dozens of tributaries flow. Sections suitable for the erection of hydro-power stations are singled out. A considerable number of such marks fall on the territory of Laos.

As far as energy resources are concerned, the young republic occupies one of the first places among South-East Asian countries. However, it was only after the victory of the 1975 revolution that it became possible to pay close attention to the use of hydro-resources. Until recently Laos, which has enormous potentialities in this respect, held one of the last places in the world in the per capita output of electricity and practically the latter was not used for the needs of industry and agriculture.

At the end of 1971 a modern hydro-power station came into existence in the "land of a million elephants": the first section of it was put into operation on the Ngum River 70 km from Vientiane. Undoubtedly the project was of no small importance for the economy of war-ravaged country. In those days the Vientiane press reported that "the dam will create a 370 sq km storage lake, will provide water for irrigation purposes, and will make it possible to develop fishing and tourism. Besides, the power station will generate electricity." However, the plans were not implemented.

Despite the increase of American aid to the Vientiane grouping of those days the situation in the zone controlled by rightist forces deteriorated year in year out. The national economy practically did not develop. The territory controlled by Vientiane authorities was ridden with runaway inflation, with growing foreign trade deficit and sky-rocketing prices. For instance, in the 1968-1972 period the external deficit more than doubled. Shortly afterwards Americans refused to finance the widely advertised Ngum River project.

The erection of the second section of the main Laotian power station and its operation have contributed to the training of national specialists. They have mastered advanced technologies and have consolidated knowledge obtained. At present 180 workers--the republic's pride--work at the station. Each year the best of them go to socialist countries to upgrade their skills. The staff of the station has several graduates of power engineering institutes, including Soviet ones. The construction of the Vientiane polytechnic college is in full swing. This will be a centre for training specialists for the Laotian young industry and hence for the Ngum chain of stations.

The tasks of drawing the country's natural resources into the national economic turnover are assigned a prominent role in the five-year plan of social and economic development of the LPDR for 1981-1985. The state of affairs in the power industry and its prospects was thoroughly discussed at the 3rd congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The accomplishments made in this field over the seven and a half years of people's power are enormous. Compared to 1976, power production in the country has gone up 3.6 times to stand at nearly 900 million kilowatt-hours a year. Hydro-electric power makes up 98 per cent in the general balance. All this, however, is just the beginning. There is every condition in the country today to make water resources work for the country's economy still more effectively.

In the ministry of industries of Laos I was told about plans for the further development of the power industry. Experts believe that it is quite feasible to build six more big power stations with an aggregate capacity of 4 million kilowatts, which would be 120 times more than the aggregate capacity of the existing power plants.

The hydraulic resources in the basin of the Mekong are truly colossal. The five-year plan provides for commissioning a fifth power unit at the station on the river Ngum, which will send up its capacity by another 40,000 kilowatts. By the end of 1985 a power transmission line will be put into operation from the above station to the city of Vang Vieng 150 kilometres north-east of Vientiane. Special attention is paid to the electrification of the countryside and rural cooperatives. There are plans to build seven small power stations for remote highland areas and experts are exploring new river sections for this purpose.

After the termination of the "special war" of US imperialism in Indochina and the restoration of peace in the area, there has been a steady growth of the role of the Committee to coordinate the exploration of the basin of the Mekong River, which resumed its work in 1978. Since then, there were about ten sessions of the Committee in the capitals of Laos, Vietnam and Thailand which are members of this regional organization. The projects for the near future, related to Laos, provide for the construction of hydroelectric stations on the rivers Suong and Don which will increase the generation of power in northern Luang Prabang and southern Paks.

The Mekong which feeds and nourishes a vast territory of over 600,000 square kilometres with a population of more than 30 million people offers good conditions for cooperation between various countries. So it is no wonder that ever more countries and international organizations are taking part in the proceedings of the Committee's sessions. Readiness to give support to this regional organization has been expressed by the USSR and some other CMEA countries.

CSO: 4200/725

ID AL-FITR GREETINGS FROM ISLAMIC BROTHERHOOD PARTY

BK141525 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Id Al-Fitr Greetings from the Islamic Brotherhood Party Central Committee]

[Summary] Peace be upon you! In conjunction with Id Al-Fitr, we of the Central Committee of the Islamic Brotherhood Party [PAPERI] extend our best wishes to all Muslims, PAPERI members and supporters, fighters of the 10th Regiment, and other troops of the Malayan People's Army who are fighting for the complete freedom of our people. We also extend our greetings to all patriots and democrats, and hope that they further strengthen their unity and cooperation in defending the nation and the state against the reactionaries. The PAPERI is working hard to strengthen unity and cooperation with other parties to safeguard the common interest.

"We thank Almighty God's blessing for our struggle which resulted in forcing the United Front government to adopt some amendments to the Organization Act. Patriotic Muslims resolutely oppose the ruling United Malay National Organization's [UMNO] designs to create division and strive to safeguard the unity and cooperation with all forces against the reactionaries. Nevertheless many provisions violating democratic rights are still retained in the act. On top of that, the reactionaries have further tightened the laws to curb religious activities. These steps are especially directed against Muslims who oppose them.

"In order to repress dissidents, the reactionaries at one time clamored that religion should not be mixed with politics, and that mosques and prayer houses should not be used for political activities. However, the ruling UMNO leaders have ruled that mosques under their control may be used for delivering political speeches. A high court member of UMNO claimed that since the mosques are maintained by the National Front, it is not wrong to use these mosques for lectures to ensure the victory of the front. Such is the arbitrary conduct of UMNO officials because they are in power. In fact, mosques are maintained with the people's money and energy. This shows that we must intensify our struggle and cooperation against the antidemocratic and antipopular policies of the reactionary regime."

Besides practicing fasting during the month of Ramadan, Muslims also do not forget to help the poor. But the tithe handed to the authorities is not

passed on to the poor. For example, in 1982, only 300,000 ringgit of a total of 1.7 million ringgit collected from tithe was distributed to the poor.

The National Front government, in collusion with big capitalist groups in the country and abroad, has shifted the economic crisis to the common people and tries to divert the people's attention from their suffering. "This is why the government has deliberately created so much fuss about the danger of dengue disease and aedes mosquitos, cuts in the salaries of the prime minister and ministers, the Islamic Bank, the Islamic University, leadership through example, and the antidrug and drug addiction problem. This is the National Front government's hypocrisy. Its finance minister now has run out of excuses except urging the people to tighten their belt.

"Dear Muslim brothers and sisters, let us now look at the real life of the people. The drop in prices of primary commodities has afflicted the living conditions of coconut farmers and rubber smallholders. Some 46 percent of rubber smallholdings involving 607,464 hectares are yet to be replanted. This means that 239,227 smallholders and more than 1 million dependents are facing difficulties. Some 15,000 plantation workers also suffer. Tens of thousands of families at land developments affiliated with (Darul Naim Takdir) Land Rehabilitation and Development Company in Kelantan are facing the danger of eviction by the ruling reactionaries. Some 85 percent of the more than 89,925 fishermen still use traditional fishing methods and are facing dangers and difficulties because of lack of appropriate assistance. While workers at various factories suffer, the unemployed suffer even more.

"Among the leaders of the reactionary clique, it is Musa Hitam who has most often abused the PAPERI, saying that it was founded by communists, it manipulates religion, it is a party on paper only, and so forth." But Muslims know why they have abused the party. "Does not this show that they feel that the PAPERI is a thorn in their flesh and poses a strong challenge to their evil conduct?

"By exposing their designs, the people will certainly know that it is indeed the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa] regime which manipulates religion and abuses power for its own interest." While advocating unity, its actions are aimed at creating divisions among Muslims. On the one hand it launches an Islamic University while on the other hand it neglects local religious schools. Furthermore it has refused to ban the casino, and its antidemocratic and antipopular policies have given a green light to the yellow culture which is detrimental to the morals of our youths. God's command says that people should follow the right path and prevent all evils.

"For the sake of the state, the nation and religion, patriotic and democratic Muslims are dutybound to carry on the struggle against the reactionary regime, and cooperate with other patriotic and democratic forces to establish a democratic coalition government. Meanwhile, we should also continue to oppose Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism and remain vigilant against the infiltration and subversive activities of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in collusion with certain reactionary groups."

Muslims are ready to oppose any foreign aggression and all repression by the reactionaries. Our struggle against the reactionary regime is blessed by God and is bound to be victorious.

"In conjunction with Id Al-Fitr, we also congratulate the Palestinian, Arab and Afghan people who are fighting Israeli and Soviet aggression. The PAPERI, together with all Muslims in our country, strongly condemns the cruel Israeli massacre of the Palestinian people and the cruel Soviet murder of the Afghan people. We also resolutely support the just struggle of the Palestinian, Arab and Afghan people, support the Kampuchean people's just struggle against Vietnam's aggression, and support the just struggle against the Marcos reactionary regime waged by the Moro Muslims and the New People's Army in the Philippines. We pray for the final victory of their struggles. Peace be upon you!"

[Signed] The Islamic Brotherhood Party Central Committee

[Dated] 1 Syawal 1403 Hegira

CSO: 4200/722



COLUMNIST SCORES U.S. ATTITUDE ON BASES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Jul 83 p 4

[From the "Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Text]

**US CAN QUIT BASES ANYTIME, SAYS FM** — headline. "We will know how to take care of ourselves," he said. If the President talks like that, I may find myself jobless soon. That's my line, Mr. President! Please slow down before the *Express* gets rid of this column.

It's about time President Marcos talks straight to those American congressmen who don't seem to know what's going on in the world about them. Like so many American legislators before them, the congressmen who met with the President were making hints that they can stop approval of the \$900 million packaged rental payment for the American use of our military bases. We're tired of being bullied by ignorant congressmen.

Ninoy Aquino, like other Filipino exiles in the US, is hinting that if he is not treated right when he comes home next month, the US Congress will not pass the \$900 million appropriations that will honor the commitment of the Reagan administration. Congressman Solarz of the sub-committee on finance of the US Congress even said he was going to Manila on Aug. 15 to see what was done with Aquino. Now, Aquino and Solarz have the answers before they are asked. They can fly a kite as far as President Marcos is concerned.

The President is right. The Philippines, contrary to what some naive American officials think, does not rely on the United States for protection against the Soviets or the communist countries. We are friends with the Soviets, the Chinese, the

Cubans and most every communist country you can name. We don't need to be protected. We know how to take care of ourselves. As an ASEAN member, the Philippines has cast her lot with ASEAN, not with the United States.

I don't blame the Americans for their poor perception of Asia and ASEAN. They're fed with false information by the American press that has stoutly refused to see the reality in Asia today. Filipino "patriots" in the United States have led American politicians into believing that they represent Filipino feelings and worse, that they are the leaders in the Philippines. These Filipinos who think they're brown Americans are even worse than the Americans — at least, the Americans speak from ignorance. They speak from false premises.

Our politicians in exile and their satellites, like their American friends, forget history. The way they are talking would have made us shudder if they had said those threats 20 years ago. Not today. Since 20 years ago, Filipinos have grown wiser and more international. They no longer have the blinders that used to be there. We are no longer scared by Russian or Chinese communists. They are our friends now. Those American bases scare us. They think wrongly if they say that those bases give us reassurance.

Our problem with the United States is a language difficulty. We speak English but we don't seem to communicate. Rentals, they call "aid", and they treat payments for legitimate obligations as charity. Perhaps we had better talk to them in Pilipino, not English.

CSO: 4200/715

PRESIDENT MARCOS CHIDES POLITICAL OPPOSITION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**PRESIDENT MARCOS** said yesterday the political opposition should try to win the elections first before talking of changing the form of government.

"This is the name of the game and the way democracy works," the President said, "you have to convince people before you can change the policy of government."

The President said the opposition will think up all kinds of "foggy ideas" about wanting to change the form of government. "Let them win the elections first, then let them change the government," he said.

"The opposition can shout their heads off and the ruling party will listen to them as it has always done before," he said

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**THE PRESIDENT** said: "We have compromised with the opposition in many, many things. There is no reason why we should not reach a consensus based on rationality, scholarly and objective approach to any of our common problems."

In matters relating to foreign affairs and defense, the President said, "I have always maintained that this should be a non-partisan policy."

The President said the National Security Council has always been a multi-party group like the council on foreign policy where former Presidents and foreign ministers have participated.

"We ask the opposition what they

think about our foreign policy, and they may disagree with us. We give them a chance to explain and submit any variations from these policies," he said.

**THE PRESIDENT** said that in the matter of the American military facilities agreement "representatives from all sectors were called quietly for their viewpoints."

"We even quietly asked the opposition how they felt about it," the President said, but they said publicly: "We will oppose it."

The President said that some members of the opposition have been detained because they are facing charges of either subversion and other violent acts like arson, bombing murder, pillage, etc.

He said the government has segregated this group from those who were merely engaged in nothing but propaganda. The latter have since been released pending resolution of any charges against them, he said.

The President mentioned the case of a newspaperman who, he said, was engaged in propaganda for the Communist Party of the Philippines and who has since been released pending the disposition of his case by the court.

The President said that in matters of persons linked to anti-government activities, the state has tried to distinguish between those who are more or less engaged in violent crimes and those who may not be an immediate danger to society.

PRESIDENT ORDERS ARREST OF PROFITEERS, HOARDERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] President Marcos ordered the Ministry of National Defense yesterday to assist the Price Stabilization Council in arresting profiteers and hoarders of goods.

The President also called on other government offices to work together to protect the consuming public from unscrupulous trades at this period of price adjustments caused by the fuel price increases and the devaluation of the peso.

The Ministry of Justice was ordered to form a special team of prosecutors which will immediately act on cases against violators of Presidential Decree 1674 or the Price Stabilization Law.

Punishment for violators include an imprisonment of six months to five years or a fine ranging from P2,000 to P20,000 or both.

The President said traders and manufacturers should refrain from taking undue advantage of the prevailing situation and should instead join in the efforts to protect the consumers from unreasonable price increases and assure supply of prime and essential commodities.

In letter of Instruction 1342, the Ministry of Local Government, the governors, city and municipal mayors were directed to monitor prices of goods in their respective areas. They were asked to immediately report their findings to the PSC.

The PSC, on the other hand, was instructed to open lines of communication with those ordered to assist in price monitoring.

The President also asked the PSC to periodically publish guidelines on other price commodities not under price control to aid traders and consumers.

In determining the guidelines, the PSC was asked to take into account a fair level of price adjustments.

CSO: 4200/715.

MNLF LEADER REPORTEDLY PURGING OLD MEMBERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 13

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

Nur Misuari, self-exiled chairman of the Muslim secessionist movement and overall leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has been repeatedly purging the MNLF of old members and replacing them with young ideologues.

Citing contents of captured documents and revelations of captured MNLF leaders, specifically by a certain "Kumander Waway," Maj. Gen. Delfin C. Castro, commanding general of the Southern Command (Southcom), said Misuari, invoking agreement with the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, has ordered MNLF field commanders in Mindanao to step up their bombing and terroristic activities.

Castro said that the captured documents indicated that those already purged included MNLF leaders who had surrendered and joined

the government. These leaders had been asking for an accounting of the foreign aid extended by Middle East and Muslim countries to the MNLF through Misuari, whom they accused of diverting the funds for his personal interests.

The old MNLF members eased out of the movement were reportedly being replaced with young ideologues, many of whom were college drop-outs.

On increased MNLF activities, the documents showed that the field commanders were ordered to coordinate and synchronize their activities with the CPP/NPA which include intensified agitation-propaganda aimed at destabilizing the government and discrediting high government officials and the military.

The most recent document which confirmed the Misuari directive, Castro said, was the one taken from a house in Zamboanga City which was almost totally demolished by an explosion.

In this incident, seven MNLF rebels, including the son of the Panamao (Sulu) mayor, was killed. Several other members of the MNLF were wounded.

It appeared that the house was a hideout of rebels where explosives and arms were stored and homemade bombs were being manufactured.

While one of the bomb-makers was putting finishing touches to a bomb, it exploded. It caused the explosion of several other bombs.

Several kilograms of explosives, firearms, and other ingredients used in the manufacture of bombs were found in wrecked portion of the house. Assorted documents were also found, military authorities said.

Other captured documents included a Misuari directive requiring MNLF commanders to form a coalition with some leaders of the political opposition who had met with him in the Middle East.

In his meetings with at least three noted opposition leaders, including a former Philippine president, Misuari was reported to have been assured of support and recognition of the MNLF movement to have a separate government for Mindanao and Palawan once they (the members of the political opposition) return to power.

GENERAL EXPLAINS ABRA MASSACRE

Manila PANORAMA in English 10 Jul 83 p 7

[Text] The Region I commander of the Philippine Constabulary/Integrated National Police, Brig. Gen. Victorino T. Azada, categorically denied that the reported killings of civilians and other atrocities in Abra were perpetrated by the military. When contacted by PANORAMA at Recom I headquarters in Camp Dangwa in La Trinidad, Benguet Province, Azada explained that those killed in Abra were caught in the crossfire between the armed dissidents and pursuing government troopers.

"It's the NPA who are perpetrating this reign of terror because their interests have been harmed," said Azada. "The NPAs want to make a bad picture of the military. Our soldiers did not kill the pregnant woman with her daughter and the barangay councilman. It's also not true that soldiers set fire to the houses.

"ictures (published in the Baguio papers) showing burnings and ashes, allegedly in Abra, could have been taken anywhere. There was no burning of persons. Those killed were even given a decent burial and were not burned."

Azada asserted that the slain barangay councilman was guiding the troops to the house of certain Magayam, a suspected member of the NPA. When nobody answered, the councilman, Rodolfo Dumawil, tried to open the door and was reportedly shot by Magayam who, somehow, was able to elude the soldiers. The tr-opers opened fire in retaliation. When they moved in, they found Labawig dead, together with the child and her pregnant mother.

Azada was firm in accusing the NPA of discrediting the military, but indicated that the situation is normal now. "The NPAs are running away, and some of the villagers have returned. The situation is very normal. If you go to Abra, you will find that people can talk like us. They also smile like us, except in places where there are NPAs. The presence of NPAs disturbs the peace.

"Some of the villagers who evacuated were afraid of the NPAs. Some of the evacuees are relatives of NPAs, so they left to avoid inconveniences. Others moved because they were being constantly bothered by the NPA.

"It's a dirty game. But we are trying to persuade them to return. We are also reaching out to the evacuees to help us persuade their NPA relatives to return to the fold of the law. We will help them, feed and shelter them. We even encourage the other government agencies to assist them."

Azada also denied that massive government operations were being mounted to flush out the outlaws. "What's being done are just normal police actions," he reiterated. Asked how things are between him and "rebel priest" Fr. Conrado Balweg, the general had this to say: "I respect him as a person. When I heard that he was sick, I even offered him a medical team. And through you, I would like to appeal to him to consider our proposal to solve peacefully our differences and avoid a bloody confrontation." A.C. Lee

CSO: 4200/716

PRIEST GIVES VERSION OF ABRA MASSACRE

Manila PANORAMA in English 10 Jul 83 pp 8, 10

[Article by Albert C. Lee]

[Text] Rev. Paul P. Sagayo, rector of the Episcopalian (Anglican) Parish of St. Mary the Virgin in sylvan Sagada, is an unlikely though not unwilling dramatis persona in the Be-ew refugee scenario, the violent and atrocious episodes of which the young governor of Abra has reportedly referred to as "pure hogwash" (BULLETIN TODAY June 6).

When the gentle Tingguian folk of Be-ew, were compelled to flee across the Central Cordillera range and seek refuge in neighboring Mountain Province Father Paul acted swiftly. He issued an appeal for help and justice, "a call for help in any form as well as your prayers for these dislocated people."

"They trekked for two days and two nights," Father Paul reported, "to escape the nightmare in their villages. With them is a story of blood and grief. The picture of these once idyllic and peaceful villages which they left behind is now one of deserted homes, unharvested ricefields, stray animals. And agony."

With his vigorous and persistent appeals and the subsequent confirmation by local, municipal and provincial officials of the Mountain Province, the refugee situation was not to be so easily whitewashed or taken for granted.

Father Paul first heard about refutees arriving in Bangaan, about five kilometers away on the outskirts of Sagada, on May 8. He rushed over to check. This is his story:

"I went to Bangaan to see for myself. And I realized I had to come back and report it to the Sagada Deanery Committee on Human Rights and Social Justice. I called the attention of the St. Mary Parish's fact finding committee. The next day, I immediately went back to interview the refugees (men, women, children, babies) who continued to trickle in.

"We interviewed people in three separate sessions during the succeeding days and gradually pieced together an account of what happened in a number of remote villages in Tubo, Abra from May 4 to 6. And then there was the matter of

"accommodating the more than 30 families who needed shelter and food. In Bangaan; the most logical lodging was the mission and schoolhouse, at least temporarily before school opened in mid-June.

"Most of the refugees here have relatives in Bangaan. That's the main reason they chose to come to Sagada. Of course, a few of them are in other nearby barrios. Food reserves were quickly allocated. Contributions mostly in kind, started coming in. We're making do with what little we could manage, but when school opens, there should be alternate quarters."

It's plain to see that Father Paul is one active priest who doesn't need to be an activist. "He is a priest through and through," says Julia Agayo of Sagada. "There's no other label that you can put on him. He is simply a busy, hard-working priest."

Born in Bangaan 46 years ago, Father Paul grew up in the mountains. Before serving as deacon in nearby Besao, he had been in Lidlid-a parish in Ilocos Sur and in Zambales.

"In Ilocos Sur," he related, "we worked with peasants and fishermen in the ecumenical social action activities. I also participated in church-sponsored seminars geared toward helping the disadvantaged people. One doesn't go by race or creed or political inclinations; when somebody needs help, you don't ask first if he is KBL or NPA or Catholic or Anglican. It would be most un-Christian to discriminate."

Aside from social action, Father Paul has his hands full attending to parish work and running day-to-day activities. "Sagada is only a parish so we have to earn our daily bread," he explained. "A mission, on the other hand, receives a little subsidy. Here in Sagada, we are trying very hard to achieve what we call 'controlled tourism' so that disruptive changes will not wreck the way of life. For comparison, just consider how Baguio has become Millionaire's Row with all those condominiums and summer houses belonging to the up-theres. We don't want to commercialize the place, so prices are kept stable. A tourist can easily afford to pay more, but when prices start to rise, the local populace would then have to keep pace and that spells trouble. We want to preserve the ecology and culture of Sagada, the morality of the young ones, too. So that when you come to visit Sagada, you are happy, we are happy, everybody is happy."

"The people in Sagada are simple folk with simple joys and simple wants. But just like other mountainfolk, the hardy people can be tenacious in times of hardship or grief. They, we, don't hesitate to take action when action is needed. That's why the people in Mountain Province are standing by their brothers and cousins from Abra during this crisis, and will continue to do so, you can rest assured."

"How shall we call them: refugees or evacuees? For me, the word 'evacuee' denotes a transient state of displacement. An evacuee can readily go back. A refugee, on the other hand, practically loses his cherished former life or home. These people from Abra have to sneak back to Be-ew to steal their own chickens, and yet they're not always successful. To me, these people are very real refugees."



ABRA REFUGEE SITUATION PROBED

Manila PANORAMA in English 10 Jul 83 pp 6-7, 40

[Article by Fred J. Reyes]

[Text] Are there really people from the border barangays of Abra who sought refuge in Mountain Province to avoid getting caught in the crossfire as the military mounted operations against NPA rebels? One day recently newspaper accounts reported the presence of hundreds of refugees in the area, but the military issued a denial the next day.

Gov. Arturo Barbero of Abra, who should know what's going on in his turf, acknowledged that there are indeed hundreds of Abra residents in Mountain Province, "but they are not refugees. They're NPA supporters fleeing the Abra battle zones to avoid capture."

On the other hand, the military has disagreed with the governor. The Abra PC/INP Command, through Col. Emiliano Templo, spokesman of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, knew of only 19 families who fled to Mountain Province (BULLETIN TODAY, June 7). In other words, there are now supposedly at least hundreds of imaginary or non-people in the villages of Sagada, Besao and Bontoc.

Recently, a PANORAMA team composed of Albert Lee, Randy Urlanda and myself traveled all the way to Sagada by way of the winding and tortuous Halsema Highway to get first-hand information on the situation. It took all our persuasive powers and collective charms to convince Fr. Paul Sagayo, rector of the Episcopalian (Anglican) Church of St. Mary the Virgin (see related story) to lead us to the refugees. The good father had earlier turned down a similar request from a military fact-finding team which included three colonels. He said the refugees staying in different parts of Sagada were deathly afraid of men in uniform and would only talk to civilians. "They (the refugees) have a very real phobia of the soldados," Father Paul said with a half-shrug.

Two other fact-finding committees looked into the reported presence of refugees in Abra and the alleged violation of their human rights. One was conducted by Father Sagayo himself, the other by the Philippine Council of Human Rights. It seems the two teams' findings are not acceptable to the military. In the future, it might be a good idea to merge such fact-finding teams, with

representatives coming from all sectors concerned, including the military. Their resultant findings should then be credible and acceptable to all.

Darkness had set in by the time we got the go-signal to proceed to Bangaan, a village about 30 minutes by jeep from Sagada, where 52 refugees from Be-ew in Tubo, Abra, were momentarily billeted. We found men, women and children and even infants strapped to their parents' backs. They occupied almost all the rooms of the Episcopalian mission of Fr. Rudy Castro. Almost all 37 families of Be-ew had deserted their homes, leaving behind practically all their earthly possessions.

They narrated that they packed up for Bangaan right after the military operation in their village and for two days and two nights walked through thick pine forests and rugged mountain terrain. Only 12 people--the insane, the old and the sick--were left behind to look after the ricefields that were about to be harvested, the livestock and the work animals. Nevertheless, they had to watch from afar--from the forest where they could flee at the sight of strangers approaching.

The Bangaan refugees were a fearful lot, and understandably begged for anonymity. They said this evacuation was actually their second to the place. They had returned to their homes on May 30, but fled again to Bangaan on June 5 after hearing news from relatives in nearby Quirino, Ilocos Sur that another military operation was coming up.

What caused such apprehension? Their eyes white with fear, they recounted their ordeal with the military, their story supported by voluminous documents, including taped interviews, resolutions and sworn statements by victims and eyewitnesses of what actually happened.

"On May 4 to May 6, more than 30 troopers and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force entered the villages of Kawawayan, Kili, Apatan and Be-ew, all within the town of Tubo, and interrogated all residents there. During the three-day military mission purportedly to search and destroy NPA guerrillas, the soldiers indiscriminately mauled and beat countless civilians, including women and children, looted the houses of cash, valuables, blankets and animals, then burned down several houses. It took nine able-bodied cargadores and guides, forcibly mobilized from the village populace, to haul the booties.

"At their worst, the soldiers entered the barrio of Be-ew early morning of May 6 and took turns kicking and finally clubbing to death Mrs. Josefina Cayandag who was several months pregnant while the rest mercilessly shot her four-year-old daughter. The troopers then threw the victims inside their houses which subsequently they burned to ashes. In another part of the village, Rodolfo Dumawil, a councilman of the barrio, was tortured, riddled with Armalite bullets and then set on fire with bundles of palay. Before they left, they put to the torch four houses and one rice granary.

"Still at the school site, all the males were herded into a room where nobody was spared from maltreatment. A certain Mayngo, a native of Sagada who is

"married to someone in Be-ew, was kicked and clubbed to unconsciousness, coming up with fractured limbs after the ordeal. Bugawe Palingpingan from Tetep-an, Sagada, who was visiting his in-laws in Tubo, was bound, hit by gunbutts and kicked until he sustained internal injuries. He managed to escape at night." At the end of the day, the soldiers proceeded to Bangued with a promise to return. "We will turn the place into ashes," one of them was heard to say.

It appeared that the troopers were hot on the trail of a marauding NPA band. In Kili, they found in the possession of a Be-ew villager a letter from one NPA unit to another. Thinking they were in for a good catch, they bound up the man and interrogated him. The troop proceeded to a house and arrested the councilman pointed out by the letter carrier as the source, who led them to the house where the pregnant woman and her child lived.

"If Cayandag was really an NPA member," asked Father Sagayo, "why take it out on his helpless wife and her child?"

On the other hand, Governor Barbero said that the pregnant woman and her four-year-old daughter and a barrio councilman were victims of stray bullets during the exchange of fire between government troops and NPA terrorists.

Father Castro, who is the overall coordinator of the refugees in Mountain Province, said there are 14 other refugees in other sitios of Bangaan, 17 in Madongo, 17 in Agawa, 30 in Aguid and 100 in Mainit in Bontoc. There are, in addition, one family each in Mabalite, Ladanak, Babasig, Lay-laya and Pang-ew, and four families each in Alaguin and Lamag.

The refugees are mostly Tingguians, with a sprinkling of Kangkanais, who are natives of Mountain Province. Although they are within Abra, they have closer cultural ties with the people of Mountain Province, where many have relatives.

They are simple farmers who produce rice, vegetables, ube and camote and some livestock. Although Be-ew is in the hinterlands, many people go there to buy farm produce and at the same time peddle "lowland" products. "I don't know if some of these people are NPAs or not," said one refugee. "It's just our custom to feed everybody who comes to us, regardless of who or what they are."

Now, considering that Be-ew is too far out--it takes a day's hike to get to the nearest town where one can take a one-day bus ride to Bangued, capital town of Abra--people should not be faulted for kowtowing to the NPA. Like the people in the far-flung areas of Samar, Quezon and Bicol, they do so out of fear for their lives. It would be another story altogether if there were local police able and willing to protect the people against lawless elements, and the people would persist in providing aid and comfort to the outlaws.

Fr. Mike Yamoyam, parish priest of Besao, said that when people cannot run to either their local officials or the military for protection, they seek the assistance of the clergy. "In such cases, we do what comes naturally: we help them." On the other hand, if Barbero could have his way, he would not want to help the refugees from his province on the premise that they are NAP supporters--a very far cry from the national policy of open arms and reconciliation.

DECREE PRESCRIBES CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 15

[Text]

President Marcos announced yesterday the issuance of Decree No. 1866 prescribing capital punishment for illegal possession of firearms used in the crime of homicide or murder.

The same penalty applies to any person "who unlawfully manufactures, deals in, acquires, disposes, or possesses any firearms, part of a firearm, ammunition, or the machinery, tool, or instrument used or intended to be used in the manufacture of any firearms or ammunition in furtherance of, or incident to, or in connection with the crimes of rebellion, insurrection, or subversion."

The President cited the need to codify, integrate, and consolidate effective laws governing firearms and related instruments to harmonize the provisions of those laws still in force and effect.

Some of these provisions, he said, must be revised to "more effectively deter violators of the law on firearms, ammunition, and explosives," he said.

He cited "the upsurge of crimes vitally affecting public order and safety due to the proliferation of

illegally possessed and manufactured firearms, ammunition and explosives."

Mr. Marcos heard a report from Gen. Fidel Ramos, commander of the Philippine Constabulary, that the illegal manufacture and trafficking of

guns, ammunition, and explosives had contributed greatly to criminal and subversive activities.

Compounding the situation, General Ramos said, are various conflicting laws declaring unlawful and penalizing the possession, importation, manufacture, sale, acquisition, disposition, or unauthorized carrying (outside of residence) of firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

These laws, he explained, are interpreted differently by government agencies tasked with enforcing them. The courts have also to determine which of these laws should be applied in meeting out penalties to malefactors.

PD No. 1866 clarifies pertinent provisions of the old laws and corrects or remedies situations from which conflicting interpretations tended to arise.

The other penalties imposed under PD No. 1866 or the codified law for the manufacture, sale, acquisition, disposition, or possession of firearms or

ammunition or instruments used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition, range from "reclusion temporal" in its maximum period to "reclusion perpetua."

The penalty of reclusion temporal in its maximum period to reclusion perpetua will be imposed on the owner, president, manager, director or other responsible officer of any public or private firm, company, corporation, or entity, who wilfully or knowingly allows any of the firearms owned by such firm, company, corporation, or entity to be used by any person or persons found guilty of violating the provisions of that section of the decree.

On the other hand, PD No. 1866 imposes the penalty of "prison mayor" on any person who carries any licensed firearm outside his residence without authority to do so.

Other features of P.D. 1866:

1. The possession of any machinery, tool, or instrument used directly in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition by any person whose business or employment does not lawfully deal with the manufacture of firearms or ammunition, shall be prima facie evidence that such article is intended to be used in the unlawful/illegal manufacture of firearms or ammunition.

2. The penalty of "re-

clusion temporal" in its maximum period to reclusion perpetua shall be imposed upon any person who shall unlawfully manufacture, assemble, deal in, acquire, dispose or possess handgrenades, rifle grenades, and other explosives, including but not limited to "pillbox bomb," "molotov cocktail bombs," "fire bombs," or other incendiary devices capable of producing destructive effect on contiguous objects or causing injury or death to any person.

Any person who commits any of the crimes defined in the Revised Penal Code or special laws with the use of these explosives, detonation agents or incendiary devices, which results in the death of any person or persons shall be punished with the penalty of death.

If the violation is in furtherance of, or incident to, or in connection with the crimes of rebellion, insurrection or subversion, the penalty of death shall be imposed.

The penalty of reclusion temporal in its maximum period to reclusion perpetua shall be imposed on the owner, president, manager, director or other responsible officer of any public or private firm, company, corporation or entity, who shall wilfully or knowingly allow any of the explosives owned by such firm, company, corporation or entity to be used by any

person or persons found guilty of violating the provisions mentioned above.

3. The possession of any machinery, tool, or instrument directly used in the manufacture of explosives, by any person whose business or employment do not lawfully deal with the manufacture of explosives shall be prima facie evidence that such article is intended to be used in the unlawful/illegal manufacture of explosives.

4. Tampering of firearms' serial numbers likewise prohibited. The penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed on any person who shall unlawfully tamper, change, deface or erase the serial number of any firearm.

5. The penalty of prison mayor shall be imposed upon any person who shall unlawfully unpack, alter, or modify the composition of any lawfully manufactured explosives.

Finally, PD No. 1866 is strict on unauthorized issuance of authority to carry firearm and/or ammunition outside of residence. The penalty of prison correccional shall be imposed on any person, whether he be civilian or military, who shall issue authority to carry firearms and/or ammunition outside of residence, unless he is vested with the authority to a issue such permit or authority.

TERRORIZED HEALTH PERSONNEL LEAVE POSTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Jul 83 p 6

[Text]

**HEALTH PERSONNEL** in Misamis Occidental are reportedly being terrorized by armed men, believed to be NPA members, and are increasingly disturbed by the breakdown of peace and order.

Reports reaching the Ministry of Health yesterday said armed men in Agusan del Sur robbed medical teams of their stethoscopes, blood pressure apparatuses, and medicine. The victims were warned not to report the matter.

Four midwives assigned in that province have also to be transferred.

Health Minister Jesus Azurin said he also heard of the reports and said these will be verified next week in a

meeting with the Region 10 health officials. The officials are attending an MOH reorganization and training conference.

Other reports reaching the MOH alleged that some 1,500 residents of the interior barangays in Calamba, Misamis Occidental, have moved to the town poblacion because "they are insecure of the peace and order situation in their hometowns."

The same report claimed that most of the residents in the interior barangays of Sapang Dalaga, also in Misamis Occidental, sleep in the poblacion at night for fear of outbreak of violence.

CSO: 4200/715

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PURCHASE PRICE OF PALAY, CORN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**PRESIDENT MARCOS** authorized yesterday an increase in the government buying price of palay and corn to offset the upward adjustment in fertilizer prices.

A weighted average increase of 6.92 percent in fertilizer prices will take effect this month, Malacanang announced, "in view of the increase in the price of petroleum products as well as the devaluation of the peso."

The President announced an increase in the support price for palay from P1.70 to P1.80 per kilo effective Oct. 1, and for corn from P1.30 to P1.40 per kilo beginning September.

In the meantime, the ceiling prices of rice and corn grits at P3.10 and P2.15 per kilo, respectively, will remain unchanged, Malacanang said.

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**THE NATIONAL** Food Authority is authorized by law to buy palay from the farmers under the support prices pegged by the government. The NFA competes with merchants who take advantage of farmers' need for cash and buy at lower prices.

The President said he was limiting the increase in the prices of fertilizer so as not to overburden the farmers.

"This is also part of the program of price restraints at this time of economic adjustments aimed at holding the line on inflation at no more than 10 percent," the President said.

Industry sources said that with the increase in the price of fertilizer, the cost of fertilizing one hectare of riceland will mean an additional P38.

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**THE PRESENT** price of urea per bag when taken from the warehouses in Manila or Panay is P115.53 and P121.90 per bag, respectively.

Triple 14, on the other hand, costs P112.40 per bag in Manila and P120.70 in Panay.

The increase in the government buying price of palay and corn is not expected to trigger an immediate increase in the price of rice. The government and the private sector have a rice stock of 900,000 metric tons, which can last for 12 months.

The price of rice ranges from P2.60 per kilo, the lowest NFA selling price, to P3.10 per kilo, the selling price of the private sector.

The price of rice and corn are under control.

CSO: 4200/715

SEVERAL FARMERS FACE STARVATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jul 83 p 18

[Article by Romeo C. Chan]

[Text]

KIDAPAWAN, North Cotabato — Some 2,000 farmers in the remote areas of Banisilan, Antipas, this province were reported to have no rice to eat.

This was reported by North Cotabato Gov. Carlos Cajelo who said that he had been informed that many drought-stricken farmers were upset upon learning that the government's emergency cereal program had been stopped.

At the same time, some 80 barangay captains of the towns of M'lang, Magpet and Matalam sought the

assistance of Cajelo saying that only the assistance of the NFA could bail out the barangay folks from their predicament. Otherwise, everybody will go hungry, they added.

Cajelo said he had wired President Marcos and NFA chairman Jesus Tanchangco to extend the cereal loan program until the harvest in August.

Cajelo was also informed by the barangay captains that many farmers were not able to avail themselves of the NFA program when it was stopped last month.

The many requirements imposed by NFA before the loan is granted like the submission of ID pictures, real property tax declarations, joint affidavits of tenants and landlords, certification from the barangay captains, mayors and the Ministry of Agriculture and the attestation from the governor's office have delayed approval of many loan applications of many farmers, the barangay officials added.

They said many farmers could not complete the requirements in one month.

CSO: 4200/716



FARMERS DENOUNCE HOARDING OF FERTILIZER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Alfredo M. Lobo]

[Text]

Major farmers' organizations reported and decried yesterday stockpiling and hoarding of fertilizers, chemicals, palay seeds, and other farm inputs by some dealers and traders in various parts of the country.

Likewise, farmer-leaders asked the government to strictly go after speculators to avert overpricing and check exploitation of the country's farmers who are still reeling from the impact of the drought.

Officials of the National Congress of Farmers Organizations (NCFO) and the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Samahang Nayon (PKSN) confirmed that stockpiling and hoarding of farm inputs were being resorted to by some businessmen in anticipation of price increases that may be authorized soon by the government.

NCFO and PKSN officials and fieldmen of the Philippine Crop Insurance Corp. (PCIC) said

that the hoardings which could delay planting in many areas, was rampant in Central Luzon, Leyte, and some parts of the Visayas, in three Cotabato provinces and some parts of Mindanao.

Manuel Rotea, a ranking official of the NCFO, said that farmers in Iloilo and Cotabato have noted the disappearance of farm inputs, including palay seeds.

Likewise, PKSN Secretary-General Ben Cruz said that the stockpiling and hoarding of farm inputs have also been noted in various parts of Central Luzon.

The farmer-leaders said that the government should closely monitor the operations of businessmen to keep the situation under control.

They pointed out that farmers who have been affected by the drought can not tolerate overpricing of farm inputs and that the concerned government agencies should come to their rescue.

FARM INPUTS RUN LOW SURVEY SHOWS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**FARM INPUTS** such as fertilizers, seeds and chemicals are now in short supply in the three Cotabato provinces, Leyte, Iloilo, and in most parts of Central Luzon.

Dealers were said to have been hoarding these items in anticipation of announced higher prices.

Farmers who have formed vigilante groups, said that planting activities have been delayed.

The most commonly-hoarded fertilizers are urea and Triple 14, which are used by rice farmers.

On top of the input shortage, a prolonged dry spell has delayed planting in Central Luzon.

In Mindanao, where rains have started to fall, farmers are unable to plant fully because of a shortage of certified palay seeds and fertilizers.

Iloilo, and some parts of northern Samar and Leyte are also suffering from dry spells.

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**FARMERS ARE** proposing that government:

- Increase the production loans from P1,700 per hectare to an amount that would consider increases in costs of land preparation, tractor rentals, seeds, and fertilizers.

- Implement cereal loans similar to those in Visayas and Mindanao for Central Luzon farmers who are still having planting problems.

- Make available palay seeds to farmers at present prices of P120 to P130 per bag, should hoarding continue.

Fertilizer companies have been asking for a 25 percent increase in fertilizers as a result of peso devaluation. The government, however, intends to grant only 3 to 15 percent increase.

CSO: 4200/715

REBELS SEIZE CAMPUS, LECTURE TO OFFICIALS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**CAGAYAN DE ORO, July 7.** — Armed men in military uniform but believed to be Communist rebels raided Tuesday the Mountain View College in Valencia, Bukidnon, holding its officials hostage for at least two hours, a belated military report said today.

The report by Col. Mariano Adalem of the army said the men invaded the college, a Seventh Day Adventist-run school, taking about P30,000 worth of radio equipment and medical supplies as they stormed the campus of 2,000 students.

Adalem's report said the raiders forced college president Anastacio Dayao, academic dean Geruncio Eleazar and business manager Enrique Rama to listen to a lecture on Communism.

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**THE REPORT** did not say whether anyone was harmed or whether the officials were released when the raiders left two hours after invading the campus. It did not say how students reacted to the invasion.

It said the raiders got into the campus at about 4:30 p.m. Tuesday by posing as military cadets on an inspection visit, disabled the radio station and stormed through some of its buildings.

The report said the raiders demanded firearms but the school's security force had no weapons.

The college is located on a hilltop surrounded by fields of sugar cane and other crops. Most of its students and faculty live on campus. (AP)

CSO: 4200/715

# RURAL YOUTH SITUATION DEPLORED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Jul 83 p 40

[Text]

Most of the out-of-school youths in rural areas are jobless and financially dependent on parents. They aspire for non-farm jobs instead of following their parent's calling. Most are non-participants in development activities in their barangays.

These were some of the findings of researchers at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños (UPLB) in a study probing the participation of rural youths in development programs.

The project, funded by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD), was participated in by Dr. Jaime B. Valera, P. T. Depositario, E. C. Sulabo, A. A. Fernandez, and C. R. Legaspi

of UPLB. Respondents were 500 rural youths aged 12 to 25 years in Puerta Galera in Oriental Mindoro, Odiongan in Romblon, Lian in Batangas, Sariaya in Quezon, and Santa Maria in Laguna.

The UPLB study found that only 31 per cent of the out-of-school youths and 0.5 per cent of in-school youths were gainfully employed as mat weavers and fishermen earning an average of P240 per month. The out-of-school youths had an average of seven years of schooling, longer than their parent's five years.

Some 85 per cent of the respondents had no plans of moving to or settling in other areas. A greater percentage of the respondents' fathers were earning

P1,000 to P5,000 a year.

The magnitude of the rural unemployment picture may be gleaned from the following: More than half of the Philippine population are aged 24 years old and below. About 7.5 million or 69 per cent of them live in rural areas, according to the 1970 population and housing census report. It was estimated that of the total population, more than 50 per cent are youths who have dropped out of school, are unemployed, unskilled and dominantly unproductive. With a fast-growing population and labor force, each percentage point of the unemployment rate (4 per cent in the Philippines) refers to some 143,000 workers, that is 143,000 times four able-

bodies dependent on working adults.

The UPLB researchers gave hints on the rural youths problems for rural development planners. These are:

1. Establish small-scale industries and factories or decentralize company branches to rural areas.

Such moves will minimize rural unemployment, decongest cities and help narrow the social and economic gap of rural and urban sectors, they said.

2. Training programs should not be designed in the image of formal schooling. Farm jobs are becoming less appealing to the rural youths, the researchers noted. Instead, youths aspire to be trained in homemaking and trades.

CSO: 4200/716

ARMY CHIEF ISSUES WARNING ON SUBVERSIVES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Jul 83 p 36

[Text]

Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army chief, revealed yesterday the subversives were attempting to create an invisible government in the countryside to perform or usurp quasi-government factions.

He said that without prompt and aggressive action by government troops, people in the far-flung areas who are susceptible to such communist play are likely to be won by the subversives.

The Army chief ordered an intensified drive in improving the soldiers relationship with the people in the rural areas, along with the reinforced anti-subversion campaign

against the CPP/NPA and the MNLF.

He also ordered the intensification of the internal security operations in any part of the archipelago especially in the rural areas which have been tagged as targets of the subversive usurpers.

Ramas also directed field commanders to closely monitor rebel movements and dispatch ranger teams.

He, however, emphasized that the policy of attraction by the President will be observed.

"There is no greater way than to reconcile and not to fight those elements who are anyway are Filipinos, too," he said.

CSO: 4200/715

## REBEL PLAN FOR MANILA ATTACK BARED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**DOCUMENTS** seized from rebels showed that a plan has been drawn up to develop the Bicol region as a staging area for attacks against targets in Metro Manila.

Military authorities confirmed the existence of the plan but said the government had no reason to be disturbed because of contingency counter-measures.

Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, Region 4 Unified Command (RUC 4) chief, cited intelligence information indicating that the dissidents chose the Bicol area for their new staging ground after other fronts were dismantled by government operations.

The documents showed that other choices were turned down when proponents for Bicol argued that the Bicol region is the "ideal setting" during a spirited discussion of the CCP's central committee.

It was pointed out that the Bicol area was "neither too near nor too far" from Metro Manila.

Quezon Province the next choice, was ruled out because of reverses suffered by rebel fronts in the province during counter-attacks by government troops, sources said.

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**ANOTHER** factor that favored Bicol was the "weak presence" of government in some areas in the region, the sources said.

In an earlier briefing, Brig. Gen. Jose Alcaneses, Bicol region military commander, told Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that more than 200 Bicol barangays with about 25,000 residents were either under the influence of or infiltrated by dissidents.

The Bicol rebel front was reported to have been sending runners or intelligence agents to Metro Manila and other target areas to gather data and help ensure the "safe movement" of urban units, the documents showed.

Sources said rebel units have been under strict instruction "never to engage government troops frontally."

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**THIS CONFIRMED** an evaluation by Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, that the dissidents have been avoiding frontal encounters with troopers.

"It is beyond doubt that the rebels have a high respect from the combat worthiness of government forces," Ramas said.

CSO: 4200/715

ISOC FOREIGN POLICY DOCUMENT PUBLISHED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 19 May 83 p 3

[Article: "Thailand's Foreign Policy In the View of 66/1980"]

[Text] MATUPHUM excerpted this article from Educational Document, Volume 1, Program 6601, of the ISOC. This article, which has not been abridged, is from Chapter 5 on "foreign policy." As for this Education Document, it was published in accord with Office of the Prime Minister Order 5/1982. It explains the policy, which is not clear in the order and the implementation of the order (66/1980). In all, there are 14 chapters. There is also a chapter that explains Order 66/1980. We are publishing this article so that people can study and discuss the problems facing the nation. But this does not mean that MATUPHUM agrees with this article.

In the atmosphere around us at present, there is something that poses a constant worry. That is, [the fear of] a nuclear war. If one great power attacks another great power, the people will suffer greatly and lose heart because millions of people will die. Right after the end of the Second World War, people were afraid. They saw the world being divided into two camps and thought that the free world and the communist world would definitely go to war against each other. But 40 years have passed without their getting into a war. There have been many tense situations in the world, examples being the Suez Canal, Lebanon, the Taiwan strait, Cuba and Korea. But another world war has not broken out. In a previous age, it would probably not have been possible to avoid a major war. But in the present age, it is easy for a major war to break out because nuclear warfare is a type of "push-button" warfare that can happen anytime.

Let's consider why this is so. The world is divided into two camps that are deadly enemies and from the ideological standpoint, one camp must survive while the other must be destroyed. The free system and the socialist system both have large stockpiles of nuclear weapons. It seems that each will someday smash the other. But at a deeper level, it is clear that the conflicts between the two systems cannot lead to a major war. The two superpowers, which are the ringleaders, will definitely not wage

nuclear war. Just the opposite. There is a telephone hotline between Moscow and Washington so that they can discuss matters if there is any suspicion that one side is going to start something.

Thus, concerning the causes of war, they are started by great powers within the same system. For example, the First World War arose from a conflict between great powers in the free system, that is, between the Entente, which included Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy, and the Alliance, which included England, France and Russia. At that time, there was no Marxism-Leninism. The free system fought to the death. The Second World War too arose from conflicts within the same system. That is, England, France, and the United States were enemies of Germany, Italy and Japan. The Soviet Union entered this war later on as a "tag-along."

Today, it would be very difficult for members of the free world to war among themselves because the great-power positions have changed. If there is to be another war, it will probably be between great powers in the socialist camp, that is, between China and the Soviet Union. This is because the Soviet Union thinks that Red China is "dogmatic" and "fascist" and cannot be ignored. Red China thinks that the Soviets are "revisionists" and social imperialists. They will definitely fight each other sometime. As for why a war has not broken out, it may be that the time has not come or the time is not right. But both sides are probably sitting back and simply taking note of things because neither one is yet ready and could not launch an attack successfully. Whenever one side feels strong enough, that is the time that the people of the world will have to start digging shelters, since humans will not allow themselves to perish easily.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Red China are becoming worse and worse. The Soviet Union is militarily prepared throughout the world. The worrisome thing is that it has not made preparations to attack just China. It would probably launch a world-wide attack.

The change in the world situation stems from the reversal in relations between enemies (the United States and Red China) and relations between old friends (Red China and the Soviet Union). That is, instead of being an enemy, the United States is now a friend of Red China, and Red China is now an enemy, rather than a friend, of the Soviet Union.

Thus, the present world situation is very precarious. The number of world ideologies is increasing. The improvement in relations between the United States and Red China seems to have created an "unnatural alliance." In the view of a major writer, "Nirandon," the minister of foreign affairs of Nationalist China, the Joint Communique of Nixon and Chou En-lai can be compared to the agreement reached by Chamberlain and Hitler. Such a comparison is not correct because both were in the same social system; it was their political systems that differed. A correct comparison would be to compare this to the non-aggression pact between Hitler and Stalin since Germany and the Soviet Union had different social systems just as did the United States and communist China. Although acting like an enemy, Nixon went to see Mao Tse-tung just as Von Ribbentrop went to



see Stalin. This, then, is like an unnatural alliance. And an unnatural alliance has never benefited any struggle. It can be said that the Second World War originated from this alliance between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union.

Another problem concerning foreign policy is that, in relations between states, a world equilibrium must be created and maintained. The only thing necessary is to improve relations between natural enemies, that is, between the free-world camp and the communist camp, or between the free system and the socialist system. This must be done so that the two different social systems can cooperate sufficiently. The world will certainly not have another major war if this can be done. The conflicts between the free-world camp and the communist camp will not lead to a major war, or world war. People are afraid of a major war, which could lead to a nuclear war. But people are not afraid of a civil war, in which the struggle is between competing ideologies within a single country. Victory in the struggle between the two ideologies depends on whether the national strategy or the communist strategy prevails.

To maintain the world balance of power, the country holding the balance must be preserved. And the country that has held the balance since the Second World War has been the United States, just as England was the country that held the balance in the previous period and in the First World War. The reason that the first and second world wars broke out is that Germany, which had built up its military might very quickly, was about to take the lead at the expense of the country that held the balance, that is, England. Thus, the first and second world wars became unavoidable.

After the Second World War, the Soviet Union built up its military power very quickly. If it overtakes the United States, the country holding the balance will be destroyed and the balance of power will be destroyed. This would certainly lead to a third world war. At present, the People's Republic of China does not want a third world war. Thus, it is trying to maintain [the position of] the country that holds the balance, that is, the United States, in order to preserve peace in this region and in the world.

The reason that the People's Republic of China has supported having U.S. military bases and forces in Thailand is to preserve the position of the country that holds the balance, that is, the United States.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the prime minister of Singapore, supports having U.S. military bases and troops in Thailand. But Lee Kuan Yew has not considered this problem correctly. That is, he has proposed that Thailand serve as a buffer state. He believes that having U.S. military bases and troops here will make Thailand a buffer state.

But a buffer state cannot have foreign military bases and troops stationed in the country. For example, Thailand was once a buffer state between England and France prior to the First World War. But in the present period of struggle between the free system and the socialist system, there are no more buffer states according to the original meaning of the term.

The fact that Asean has stipulated that the Asean region is to be a zone of peace and that it will remain neutral does not mean that it is serving as a buffer state.

Concerning Thailand building good relations with its neighbors, we must consider whether having U.S. military bases and troops in Thailand will pose an obstacle to building good relations. As for the other camp, that is, the communists, the Soviet Union and Red China are rushing to build military bases in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This has not posed an obstacle to these countries building good relations with Thailand. Similarly, having the United States establish military bases in Thailand will not pose an obstacle for Thailand in building good relations with these countries.

It must be recognized that the struggle between the free-world camp and the communist camp is daily growing larger and more intense. Each camp is building more and more military bases in foreign countries. The military bases of each camp and each system that are located in a country do not affect that country's good relations with other countries. Even the U.N. Charter allows this. For example, the NATO countries have good relations with the Warsaw Pact countries.

At present, Thailand is a strategic point for the free-world camp, and Indochina is a strategic point for the communist camp. Thus, military bases of the free-world can be established in Thailand, and bases of the communist camp can be established in Indochina. Don't think about changing the common standards and principles in use throughout the world.

Conducting studies to stipulate a foreign policy, which is part of the national policy, in order to build up the security of the state is a problem of first priority. No state can survive by itself. Thus, the security of the state must be tied to relations between states, that is, the outside world. And the outside world, which is divided into two camps and two systems, must be used to make a choice in stipulating the fate of the people in that country. That is, concerning the security of the state, each state must share some of the ideals of the outside world. For example, Thailand has set its course on maintaining democracy with the king at the head. We must build the security of our state by sharing some of the ideals of the democratic free-world camp. The communist world must help protect the countries in the socialist world. Similarly, the democratic world must help protect the countries in the free world.

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CSO: 4207/134

THAILAND

COLUMNIST VOICES REGRET ON KAMPUCHEAN POLICY

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 25 May 83 p 4

[Column by "Reporter No 2": "What Are We Playing With Kampuchea? The People Should Be Told Too"]

[Text] Whenever the Indochina matter or the problem of Vietnam in Kampuchea is discussed, the person expressing his views is usually labeled very quickly. If he is not a member of the "Chinese faction," then he is a member of the "Vietnamese faction." As for being a member of the "Thai faction," or "Siam faction," these people are usually placed in one of the first two categories.

Thus, the "Thai faction" does not have a chance to be stamped "made in Thailand." Moreover, the first two factions are quick to give the label "made in the U.S.A."

That may be true. It cannot be denied that the ideological disputes and conflicts of interests between Peking, Moscow, Washington, Canberra, Paris and several other countries have had a systematic effect on the thinking and way of viewing the problems of those who want to preserve fairness in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Hanoi, Phnom Penh and many other camps.

However, it is time to give sympathetic consideration to the views of the "Thai faction."

Why is Thailand blaming Vietnam? They are fighting in another country and so why have we gotten involved as a referee? Why have senior people of ours flown here and there? Have they had luncheon dates in Kuala Lumpur or Manila?

Prince sihanouk and Mr Son Sann like to "pop in and out" along our border. Are we playing hide-and-seek with them?

Have Mr Lee or Mr Mahathir given us any help? We have been helping the Kampuchians fight. When will these people draft us to fight again?

Why are we fighting them? Why don't we hurry to engage in trade with them? It's said that the Americans have taken our markets away. And the Europeans have tricked us concerning the cassava market.

These questions are not at all funny to Thais, even to reporters like me. The answers given are all ambiguous. For example, they reply that these things are world secrets.

Certainly, when someone invites us to export shrimp paste, fish sauce or betel to Kampuchean, Thais will agree with no problem. And if someone says that if he were a senior person he would send troops into Kampuchea to seize Battambang or Sisophon and that he would keep on advancing right up to the other side, Thais would greatly support this, saying "go ahead and take it...take it."

The people involved are satisfied and happy with acting ostentatiously. They listen to the news reports and join with senior people. And if reporters do not get to go, the executive editor or the domestic news editor will blame them. But none of this is the fault of the reporters or of the Thai people.

It's a matter about which they are uninformed and about which clear understanding has not been generated.

Let's not be in a hurry to deny the capabilities of these people. At the least, Thais are well aware of what tonic they need to take to keep from "getting dizzy" when travelling.

This is basic proof of their capabilities. It is said that Thai villagers, just like those in other tropical countries, become irritated easily and that they soon get bored with things and quickly forget the necessity of the officials.

The villagers should be told what we are doing with the security of the country. Are we taking the Thai people "for a ride?" What hope are we giving them for the future and how long will things last?

And do not forget to try to solve the above problems too. Please. Don't let these people think that there is anything secret. This may cause them to get bored--in accord with the custom in tropical countries--and cause them to reach the end of their patience.

Please. Try to go on radio and television as frequently as you go abroad. And after talking things over with foreigners, come back and reveal things so that the people here know what is going on.

Even though reporters work hard, they can't get all the news. They have their own limitations. And they have restrictions placed on them by their superiors.

Please don't ignore the Thai people. These are the real "Thais." If senior people are criticized, they should not get upset. Because reporters are just saying what they know and giving their views like real Thais.

Thais are like a spark that is ready to burst into flame. But it will be terrifying if another group or other groups that are not patriotic or that have bad intentions pour gasoline on the spark first.

Do not wait until then and then say that you were not warned.

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CSO: 4207/134

BLACK MARKET AT KAMPUCHEAN BORDER ALLOWED TO REOPEN

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 13 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Article: "2nd Division Takes Flexible Approach With Border Black Market Trading"]

[Excerpts] The Khmer Rouge hold "wedding ceremony in the middle of the battlefield." A monk is invited to perform the ceremony and erase their "red" image. The black market at Ta Phraya has sprung to life again. The commander of the 2nd Division has said that this is necessary. Son Sann is on a tour of Australia and New Zealand.

A MATUPHUM reporter stationed in Aranyaprathet reported that at 0750 hours on 12 May, Khmer Rouge forces at a secure base in the Phnom Mak Hun area held a wedding ceremony for one couple. The ceremony was attended by friendly troops and civilians and military commanders.

The reporter reported that a Thai monk was asked to come perform the religious part of the ceremony. And a large number of local reporters were invited too. There was plenty of food for the approximately 100 guests attending the ceremony.

Besides this, the reporter also reported on the situation in Ta Phraya District. He said that the lull in the fighting has resulted in the black market coming to life again, especially in Ban Bang Sila, Ban Nong chan, Ban Na Ngam and Ban Nong Samet and to the north of Ban La Ngae. All of these villages are in a combat zone, and the people cannot carry on farming as usual.

Major General Prachum Phibunphanuwat, the commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, told reporters that, for the survival of the people in these areas, it has been necessary to allow some trade with the Kampuchians. Because in many villages, the people cannot engage in other occupations. If trade with the Kampuchians, who are experiencing starvation, is not allowed, they may come and steal from the Thais.

The commander of the 2nd Division also said that this trade has been restricted. Important items are not allowed to fall into the hands of the Vietnamese. For example, clothing and medicines are items that are strictly prohibited.

The MATUPHUM reporter reported that most of the goods that are sold and that have been approved for sale include slippers and small pieces of cloth. Each person can purchase up to two skirts and up to 1 kilogram of sugar.

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CSO: 4207/134

THAILAND

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PROVISIONS FOR DESERTERS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 May 83 p 2

[Article: "'Phanieng' Points Out That If a Soldier Has Been a Deserter For More Than 2 Years, By Law, He Will Be Put In the Reserves"]

[Text] The deputy minister of defense has revealed that military deserters who have been AWOL for more than 2 years will be discharged and placed in the reserves in accord with the law. To clear their records, they must report within 90 days.

Air Chief Marshal Phanieng Kantarat, the deputy minister of defense, was interviewed on 13 May on the actions of deserters and on clearing their records. He said that after the law is promulgated, deserters must report to the unit to which they belonged within 90 days. Officials will consider how long they were AWOL. If they have been gone for more than 2 years, they will not be placed on active duty again. That is, they will be discharged and placed in the reserves.

Air Chief Marshal Phanieng also said that those who have been AWOL for less than 2 years must serve in the military for a period equal to the time they were AWOL. This does not include soldiers who fled after receiving their draft notice or who did not come to get their draft notice. This is because these people did not serve their country at all but intended to desert from the very beginning. This is different from the former group, who were inducted but who later deserted, perhaps because of family problems. There are a total of 40,000 deserters who are eligible for pardon according to this law.

A reporter said that some deserters who have reported in have been arrested. Air Chief Marshal Phanieng said that the officials might not be aware of this law. These people must be released because they are protected by the law. The military will send a memorandum to the various units so that all act in the same way. The statute of limitations for military desertion is 10 years.

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CSO: 4207/134



THAILAND

SRV TROOPS SHOWN IN BORDER PHOTO

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 1 May 83 p 1

[Photo]



[Text] Caption: Request for a cigarette: At 0815 hours on 30 April, two Vietnamese soldiers laid down their weapons in the jungle and then came down to the Phrom Hot Canal, which forms the border between Thailand and Kampuchea in front of the Khok Sa Baeng Village temple in Tha Kham Commune, Aranyaprathet District. They told some Thais whom they met that they were friends and that Vietnam does not want to clash with Thai troops. It only wants to eliminate the Khmer resistance groups. After that, they asked for some cigarettes and then left.

11943

CSO: 4207/134

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### RATION STAMP COUNTERFEITING RING BROKEN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 May 83 p 4

[Text] VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY--The Hanoi Municipal People's Court held a public trial for a bogus ration stamp production and sale ring. The ring consisted of Nguyen Xuan Tuyen, Tran Duc Tu, Nguyen Thi Hop, Le Thanh Than, Le Cuong, Tran Thi Van, and Bguyen Thi Hong.

In 1979 and 1980, the ring had produced 8,181 bogus 5-kilogram grain ration stamps, with a value equivalent to 40,905 kilograms of grain, and sold 37,350 kilograms of grain. They were arrested in full possession of illegal goods. They had caused harm to grain management and distribution had harmed the public sector of the economy, and had created large incomes for themselves.

Nguyen Xuan Tuyen, a 38-year old resident of Tan Mai Collective Zone, Hai Ba Trung District, with a police record and two convictions, was the instigator of the stamp counterfeiting operation. He brought Tu a sample to make plates from, bought the printing supplies and equipment, taught the techniques of printing to Hop, and arranged for a place to make the bogus stamps. When apprehended, he refused to name his accomplices and secretly told family members not to betray them.

Tran Duc Tu, 57 years old, residing at No 9, Doan Ket Lane, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi, was a specialist in dye processing, making artificial flowers, and painting bicycles. He made the plates, prepared the dyes, and taught printing techniques to Hop and Tuyen. Tuyen's idea could not have been carried out without him. When caught, he refused to admit to wrongdoing and induced the rest of the ring not to confess, hoping to escape from prison and put his skills back to use in criminal activities.

Due to the grave nature of their crimes, Nguyen Xuan Tuyen and Tran Duc Tu were sentenced to death, and the possessions they had obtained from their illegal income were confiscated.

Nguyen Thi Hop, a resident of No 26, Lane 295, Bach Mai, was a ration stamp sales clerk. She sold the bogus ration stamps and helped Tuyen and Tu with the printing. When arrested, she refused to make any admissions and covered up Tu's criminal acts. She was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment.

Le Thanh Than, Le Cuong, Tran Thi Van, and Nguyen Thi Hong, who actively engaged in the sale of the counterfeit ration stamps, were given judgments ranging from a 2-year suspended sentence to 5 years' imprisonment.

The public attending the trial applauded the stiff penalties which the court gave the bogus ration stamp ring.

9830

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PUBLIC SECURITY SOLDIER KILLED WHILE APPREHENDING THIEVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Vu Hanh: "Brave Sacrifice for the Security of the People"]

[Text] On the morning of 4 June 1983, Public Security Sergeant Pham Van Kien of Traffic Police Unit 30 was on duty in the lamp 108 checkpoint at the intersection of Route 3-2 and Nguyen Tri Phuong Street in Ho Chi Minh City when he suddenly heard the cry "thief" from the direction of the intersection of Route 3-2 and Ly Tu Trong Street. Kien saw two youths, one dressed in blue and the other in white, riding a motorcycle very fast as if trying to escape. Encountering the policeman, they hurriedly turned on to Nguyen Tri Phuong Street. Another youth on a motorcycle came up and told Kien that the two men on the motorcycle were thieves who had just snatched a watch from the wrist of a woman sitting in a pedicab. This youth was ready to assist Kien in pursuing and apprehending the thieves. Although the street was crowded, the two men stayed close behind their quarry. When they approached to within 50 meters, Kien fired his weapon to intimidate them. When the thieves' motorcycle reached the Cho Lon intersection, they collided with an individual on a bicycle and were thrown to the ground. Kien dashed forward, pointed his weapon at the driver dressed in white and forced him to stand away from the motorcycle. The blue-clothed passenger audaciously drew a K54 pistol which he had hidden behind his back and fired two shots into Kien's chest. Both men then fled on foot down Nguyen Chi Thanh Street. Sergeant Vo Thanh Cong of Traffic Police Unit 51 was on duty on that street, heard the shots and with the people showing the way, drew out his weapon and ran to capture the thieves. He was assisted by another man on a motorcycle. When the thieves reached Dao Duy Tu Street, they hid in a dead-end lane. Cong met them when they came back out, knocked out the man wearing blue and took his weapon. The man's pistol contained four rounds with one in the chamber. The public security personnel of Ward 15 in the 10th Precinct and a number of people living nearby rushed forward to coordinate with Cong in placing the two thieves under arrest. When Sergeant Kien was shot down, a cadre from Military Region 7, 2nd Lt. Le Van Chung, was driving by in an automobile. When he saw what had happened, he drew his gun and prepared to help the public security personnel pursue and apprehend the two thieves. However, following the advice of the people, he abandoned the chase and used his car to immediately drive Kien to the hospital. The wounds were extremely serious. Sergeant Pham Van Kien died at 0730 on the same day.

The two thieves were Le Van Chau and Nguyen Van Hiep. Chau, the man who shot Kien, was once imprisoned for stealing a motorcycle. After leaving prison, he

organized a robber band with four vagrants, Hung, Dung, Phong and Ngoc to operate strongly in the 5th and 11th precincts where they committed many robberies. Hung, Dung and Ngoc fell into the net of the law so Chau hid his weapon in the Ward 23 cemetery of Tan Binh District to use for robberies.

Pham Van Kien and Vo Thanh Cong were both outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union who had been praised by the people many times. Kien, 21 years old this year, was the son of a farmer from Binh Xuyen Village, Cam Binh District in Hai Hung Province and had one brother killed and another wounded in the war. His mother, Hoang Thi Nhon, traveled from Hai Hung to Ho Chi Minh City to attend the funeral of her son, very proud that he had sacrificed his life for revolutionary order in the city bearing Uncle Ho's name. Cong, a young soldier born in Go Cong District of Tien Giang Province, fought resolutely, bravely and wisely. The two men, worthy of love and admiration, at all times and in all locations thought and acted for the security of the people. Both received meritorious awards from the Municipal Public Security Forces. The public security personnel and people of Ward 15 in the 10th Precinct, People's Army 2nd Lt. Le Van Chung, and the two youths who assisted Kien and Cong in their fight were also presented awards. Public opinion in Ho Chi Minh City warmly praised the resolute and brave public security personnel for wholeheartedly fighting for the people.

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CSO: 4209/456

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### READERS DENOUNCE ILLEGALLY ACQUIRED WEALTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 83 p 2

['Through Readers' Letters' Column: "Severely Punish Those Making Illegal Living Everywhere"]

[Text] At the present time in Haiphong City, there has and is appearing a new bourgeoisie like the Van Van Fish Sauce firm of the French period. To speak straightforwardly, they are a class of people living off society and exploiting the working strength of the people, these individuals engaged in corruption, collusion, major thefts and illegal activities under every color and form. Along both sides of the major streets of the city from An Duong and the foot of the Niem Bridge to Quan Toan and Kien An have sprung up hundreds of new multistoried and spacious homes worth thousands and millions of dong.

I wonder what the monthly wages are of those who live in these houses. What do they do to earn enough money to build such a home? The people of Haiphong ask where the hundreds of trucks and carts carrying bricks, iron and steel come from. From where are they supplied the tens of thousands of cubic meters of rock, hundreds of thousands of sacks of cement and other construction materials?

Hanoi has severely dealt with cases of houses constructed or purchased with illegitimately acquired incomes. I think Haiphong should do the same as Hanoi.

Le Hong  
Thai Phien, Haiphong

We have learned through the newspapers that those who purchase and build large homes from illegitimate assets are all engaged in illegal activities, speculation, smuggling, tax evasion, theft of socialist property, connivance and bribery. In this number are cadres, workers and public servants of the state, even party members, holding jobs such as enterprise directors, corporation presidents, marketing station chiefs, tax team leaders, etc. These corrupt individuals are deceiving the superior and defrauding the inferior and are degenerate and degraded in nature. Their lives are far different from those of the legitimate laborers. They have allowed themselves to return to the filthy mud hole of outmoded, rotten, degenerate and licentious capitalism with their illegal money. They also fling out their money to corrupt, bribe, make contacts and swindle this or that individual into becoming shields and umbrellas

to conceal their criminal statagems. We hope that primary level party and administrative units and organizations in agencies and enterprises with the corrupt individuals above will uphold their responsibility to the party, state and people to learn a great lesson in the struggle against negative aspects and in managing cadres and party members.

Ta Thanh Dien  
Hanoi

7300  
CSO: 4209/456

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PHARMACIST, DOCTOR PROSECUTED FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 May 83 p 3

[Article by Tan Lam, of the Central Military Court: "A Case in a Pharmaceutics Warehouse"]

[Text] The following case took place at the pharmaceutics warehouse of the medic section, rear service office, Medical Officers' School.

During the 2-year period 1981-82, Le Nhat Thang, a pharmacist in charge of the pharmaceutics element, who also received drugs from the higher echelon, bought drugs and pharmaceutical equipment from state-operated outlets, and managed professional funds, sometimes acted as warehouse custodian and concurrently the person who filled out bills of lading and settled accounts. Taking advantage of his position, the lax supervision of his immediate superior, and the respect, affection, and work principles of the warehouse custodians, Thang committed many bold acts. On 27 occasions he took large quantities of drugs that were expensive and in short supply and medical supplies from the warehouse and sold them to dishonest merchants and bought inexpensive and bootlegged drugs on the market to substitute for them in the warehouse. He bought drugs in pharmaceutics stores at cost and sold them on the outside. He wrote bogus invoices 7 times. He took liquor and operating funds from the warehouse and used it for office parties and to entertain visitors. All this wrongdoing brought Thang ill-gotten gains with a free market value of 29,858 dong.

Tran Van Chanh and Tran Nhat, common sundry goods merchants, were accomplices of Le Nhat Thang, receiving drugs in large quantities on ten occasions. Chanh, six times, and Nhat, four times, bought drugs which Thang had taken from the warehouse and sold them in their shop, even though it was not an approved drug outlet. These two also actively assisted Thang in the purchase of many kinds of cheap drugs and bogus drugs to exchange for the valuable and expensive drugs Thang took from the warehouse for sale.

Do Tran Can, a doctor who was head of the medic section, appointed Thang to many concurrent positions, contrary to principles of economic and financial management, yet gave Thang carte blanche, and did not audit, inspect, or supervise his subordinate. He created many opportunities for Thang to appropriate property of the Army, as described above. On his own part, Can also committed such offenses as taking good drugs from the warehouse and giving them to friends



in exchange for drugs that were beyond their expiration date, ordering that drugs be dispensed without examination or consideration of the type of illness, and issuing verbal orders to warehouse custodians to issue drugs and medical supplies without regard for official norms. He certified many invoices for payment without knowing whether or not the drugs had reached the warehouse, and he ordered funds and liquor to be taken from the warehouse and to be used for office parties and to entertain guests. Can's actions caused the loss of Army property valued at 35,000 dong, of which 3,317 dong were attributed directly to Can.

These defendants were brought before a military court by the Military Organ of Control of Military Region X for trial. With a number of minor accomplices in this case, the Military Organ of Control followed a policy of waiving prosecution, but it recommended that their administrative unit take administrative action against them.

The military court of Military Region X handed down the following judgments:

1. Tran Nhat Thang (sic) (was sentenced to) confinement for 5 years and discharge and repayment of all socialist property appropriated, because of his crime of corruption regarding socialist property according to article 8 of the regulations, dated 21 October 1970.
2. Do Tran Can (was sentenced to) confinement for 3 years, with suspended sentence and a probationary period of 4 years, for the offense of irresponsibly causing serious damage to socialist property and the offense of intentionally violating economic and financial principles, procedures, and rules, according to articles 14 and 12 of the regulations, dated 21 October 1970. He was forced to repay a portion of the socialist property lost--the court took into consideration Can's contributions through many years of military service, his repentant attitude, and his positive work at improvement.
3. Tran Van Chanh was sentenced to confinement for 12 months.
4. Tran Nhat (was sentenced to) confinement for 6 months.

Defendants Chanh and Nhat were fined the amount they obtained illegally for the crime of corruption regarding socialist property with Thang and for unlawful business practices in violation of article 8 of the regulations, dated 21 October 1970, and article 6 of the regulations, dated 30 June 1982.

Widespread public opinion among cadres and soldiers of the school and the military unit and the local people strongly condemned the culprits, and the law has no provision for leniency and release, because they sold high-quality (items) to make money illegally.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GIA LAM AIRFIELD INAUGURATES RADAR WEATHER STATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 May 83 p 1

[Article by P.V.]

[Text] At Gia Lam Airfield on 19 May, the civil aviation sector commemorated the birthday of Chairman Ho Chi Minh by completing construction and putting into use radar weather station MRL-2, a modern weather surveillance system provided through Soviet aid.

The first such station was set up at Ho Chi Minh City.

Looked down at from a distance, this Gia Lam radar station resembles a large ball on the rooftop of the main building at the airfield. With this radar, we can observe from the airfield the state of cloud cover, precipitation, and storms over a 300-mile radius, permitting weather surveillance for flight safety from Hanoi to Quynh Luu, to Bach Long Vi, and to Son La. This gives us a modern instrument for studying the weather in our country, with equipment for photographing weather phenomena and meteorological research to serve the economic sectors and daily life. The machinery and equipment were shipped from Odessa to Haiphong. The Civil Aviation General Department received it and transported it carefully, completely, and safely to Gia Lam Airfield. Representing the Soviet Union, Comrade Toarev stated, "This is one of the fastest construction projects; only 3 months after receipt, it has been constructed." The Soviet specialists further observed, "Preparations for the project here were truly detailed, and the way the heavy structures of the antenna were elevated without use of a crane, therefore not damaging the trees and plants and buildings around the station, was a solution that showed careful and ingenious thought." It was Dong Xuan Cooperative that helped Gia Lam Airfield develop the idea for raising the heavy structure to that height.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

VIETNAM-INDIA CULTURAL AGREEMENT--On 28 May in Hanoi, Foreign Affairs Vice Minister Ha Van Lau, on behalf of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Dr P. K. Thungold, chief of the cultural delegation of the Government of the Republic of India, signed a program of cultural exchanges between Vietnam and India from 1983 through 1985. Attending the signing ceremony were Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture, and Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of higher and vocational education. Kundip Sadep, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India in Vietnam, was also in attendance [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 83 p 4] 9213

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR VIETNAM--The subchapter of the British-Vietnamese Friendship Association in northwestern England has just handed to our embassy in Great Britain a check in the amount of 4,000 pounds sterling as part of a fund raising drive to help build childcare centers in Vietnam. The family of the now defunct Dr Jessie [Maysar], who had worked for many years with the British Health Aid to Vietnam Committee, has just announced that on 5 May 1983, it sent to our bank the sum of 20,000 pounds sterling willed by Dr. [Mayshap] to the Vietnamese people. [Text] [VNA] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 83 p 4] 9213

NGHIA BINH'S ASSISTANCE TO RATANAKARI--Recently, a delegation of Ratanakari Province (Kampuchea) led by Khamlen, provincial party committee secretary, and Bua Chuon, provincial people's committee chairman, visited Nghia Binh Province, which is linked to Ratanakari by brotherhood. During the visit, the delegation worked together with its Nghia Binh counterpart to review and assess the results of mutual cooperation and assistance in 1981-82, and to sign a program of mutual cooperation and assistance for 1983. This year, Nghia Binh Province will send many groups of cadres and workers to Ratanakari, to help it build and develop the sectors of agriculture, forestry, industry, building, transportation, commerce, public health.... At the same time, Nghia Binh will also welcome a number of public health cadres from Ratanakari for training purposes. The delegation also visited a number of economic and cultural installations in Quy Nhon and Quang Ngai Cities, and in Mo Duc District, as well as the Son My historic zone. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 83 p 4] 9213

USSR, SRV OIL PROSPECTS--Hanoi, 14 Jul (TASS)--Vietnamese and Soviet specialists are optimistically evaluating prospects for prospecting for oil and gas on the continental shelf in the south of Socialist Vietnam. A joint Soviet-Vietnamese "Vietsovpetro" organization has been set up. It has launched an intensive effort on the continental shelf. Specialists and workers of the two countries have recently celebrated their major labour victory. Construction has been completed on the first phase of a big site for the assembly of stationary platforms designed for open sea drilling. The platforms have already been supplied to the coastal town of Vung Tau, a future centre of Vietnam's oil and gas industry. Work on the continental shelf is done in conformity with the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement. [Excerpt] [LD141826 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 14 Jul 83]

CSO: 1812/220

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### YOUTH UNIONS CONDUCT SEVERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 25, 21-27 Jun 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Twenty Provincial, Municipal Youth Unions Organize Marches"]

[Text] In accordance with Notice 1 of the Central Youth Union Command on "A march in the footsteps of heroes," 20 provincial and municipal youth unions and units directly subordinate to the Youth Union Central Committee have conducted ceremonies commemorating the first phase of troop departure in the Dien Bien Phu campaign. These units are: Hanoi, Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Tien Giang, Dac Lac, Song Be, Tay Ninh, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Son La, Ha Son Binh, the Central Youth Union School, the railroad sector youth union, and many primary level youth unions in the army and public security forces.

After municipal level departure ceremonies, the youth unions of Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung wards, Thanh Tri District, the Polytechnic College, Hanoi University and the Hanoi Public Security Service enthusiastically organized troop departures at the primary level and conducted many significant activities such as visiting the museum, departing to assist the communist youth work site constructing the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant and participating in market management, collection of industrial trade taxes, etc.

In the departure ceremony, the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Provincial Youth Union invited Hero Nup to light a traditional torch and afterwards, thousands of youths began construction of an Uncle Ho traditions building. The Hai Hung Provincial Youth Union held a departure ceremony to see off 500 youths going up to support the communist youth work site constructing the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant. In Hoang Lien Son Province, 11 of 21 units held departure ceremonies. Haiphong had seven of 10 wards and districts and six units organize troop departures and marches with high productivity communist labor days.

Of special interest, the Kim Son District Youth Union of Ha Nam Ninh Province held a march more than 100 kilometers long. In 5 days and nights of "marching," 100 youth union members and youths traveled by boat to Ne Island, a heroic island and the first unit in the north 20 years ago to shoot down a U.S. aggressor C-47, to visit the heroic Kim Dai militia unit. Finally, the youth union members landed on Con Den, the location where 5,000 youth union members and youths from the entire district are enthusiastically working to turn 3,000 hectares of muddy field into a communist youth project raising rushes to enrich their home district.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

### HANOI IN INITIAL DAYS OF STRUGGLE TO STABILIZE MARKET

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 May 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ngo Anh]

[Text] Hanoi continues to collect industry and trade taxes and to manage the market aggressively and resolutely. Nearly all big and medium merchant houses in the four wards have accepted the new income and tax scale. Nevertheless, a number of merchant houses closed their stores and took time off. They thought that this would cause shortages in the market and that prices would soar and affect the daily life of consumers. But Hanoi market prices stayed stable through the end of April and the first part of May. Prices rose a little in some stores when the new tax went into effect, but the prices of the basic essentials remained steady. This great accomplishment is to the credit of the public trade sector and marketing cooperatives and of the close day-to-day guidance of each ward, rural district, and city. Public security forces, tax bureaus, and market management teams closely monitored and controlled the sale of merchandise according to the set price list and resolutely dealt with attempts to raise prices without authorization. In just one day at the beginning of May, punishments were meted out for 300 cases of sales at other than the posted prices in the four wards. One woman selling bread in Pham Dinh Ho Subward arbitrarily raised her price by 1 dong per loaf. Representatives of the women's union chapter of the subward immediately forced her to reduce the price to what it was before.

Ten households that sell aluminum products in Dong Xuan Market were each fined 200 dong when they raised their prices without authorization. A number of cadres charged with improperly implementing tax regulations were promptly punished by the agency. These actions were warmly applauded by the people in the wards.

The price of pork has remained stable in the Dong/Xuan/Bach Qua market. In Ngoo Ha Market, (however,) a number of people are still selling pork at other than posted prices--instead of 75 dong per kilogram, they are charging 80. Cadres and people in each ward and subward have resolutely gone to the local authorities and have called for penalties against those families not adhering strictly to the tax policy and raising prices in the markets. One thing learned in this latest effort to manage the market and stabilize prices in Hanoi is to combine economic measures, education, and administration. The

conduct of propaganda must be organized to promote widespread study of the new policy line of the municipal BCP committee. The voice of the masses must be upheld by the authorities and heeded by the market management force to ensure that timely and positive measures are invoked.

Are prices expected to rise soon? That is the question bothering the capital's cadres, workers, and people. Everyone knows one fundamental: for market prices to remain steady, the public sector of the economy must have sufficient merchandise to "compete" with private business in the free market. With complications and problems presently plaguing circulation and distribution, public sector trade must use every possible means to become dominant in each product line.

A practical example: when the new tax policy went into effect, the number of pork sales outlets in markets decreased, but the price of pork did not rise. The reason for this was that each ward and subward quickly mobilized forces to avail themselves of sources of goods and greatly increase the number of port outlets selling at the price prescribed by the city. On 10 May, the marketing cooperatives of Ba Dinh Ward slaughtered 150 pigs for sale to the people. Within 10 days, Hang Ma Subward of Hoan Kiem Ward arranged to open a new shop, which sold 585 kilograms of pork to the people. The price of pork sold to the people by the marketing cooperatives was an average 10 percent below that of the free market. Seventeen marketing cooperatives in subwards purchased and slaughtered pigs for sale to the people. Hoan Kiem Ward is trying to use this method to increase its leadership role in the food and beverage service sector. In Dong Da Ward, there were formerly only 23 butchers selling 3-3.5 tons of wholesale and retail pork, and they controlled a large portion of the pork sales market. When these private merchants shut down to avoid paying taxes, marketing cooperatives distributed pork for sale in the markets. The public trade sector did not leave the market empty, but showed up in it to bring down and stabilize prices. To ready forces for a prolonged struggle in the marketplace and resolutely maintain prices, especially of pork, Dong Da Ward did basic research to determine the number of pigs presently possessed by each household and to formulate plans for the distribution of purchases among the subwards. Van Mien, Thinh Quang, Trung Tu, and Nguyen Trai Subwards were selected as test points in this new task. In one year, if the households in the ward raise two litters of pigs, there will be 600-700 tons of pork on the hoof, and there will be more products with which public sector trade can dominate the market. If every ward does likewise, there will be no scarcity of pork in Hanoi and the price will stay stable.

Comrades in the home trade sector are studying ways to encourage development of the family economy so that the state can purchase pork at an agreed price, based on achieving goals set by the state and the people. That is also a positive way for public sector trade to develop a hold on each product and dominate the market.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CONFERENCE OUTLINES MEASURES TO STABILIZE MARKET, PRICES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Southern Provinces and Municipalities Strengthen Socialist Commercial Force and Market Management"]

[Text] The chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities in and south of Quang Nam-Da Nang recently met in Ho Chi Minh City to review the implementation of the Council of Ministers' decision on strengthening the socialist commerce and market management and to decide about the work to be done immediately in order to stabilize the market, prices and the standard of living. Do Muoi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, were conference co-chairmen.

From late 1982 until now, almost all provinces and municipalities were widening the implementation of the regulations against speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting and illegal business and the decision on strengthening the socialist commerce and market management, with these initial results being obtained: the socialist commercial force was strengthened in a number of aspects, including the important and significant ones -- purchases, control of sources of goods and organization of commerce in wards and districts, particularly in the key ones. The business activities in the organized market and export and import were being rearranged and reorganized in the spirit of the party and state resolutions. To inventory, to exert control over the free market and to register privately-operated industry and commerce was carried out in a rather urgent manner. Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces launched raids against speculators, smugglers and producers and dealers in counterfeit goods and combined them with implementing Resolution 128 among organs and enterprises. A number of provinces and municipalities also achieved rearrangement, management and for the first time transformation of some commercial and service sectors. Although the above-mentioned work was not yet continuous and widespread, in some localities the socialist



commercial force was able to dominate the market in terms of each line of goods and to exert its influence in the form of gradually repulsing the speculating and price-raising activities.

The conference praised the provinces and municipalities for having tried to further develop the socialist commerce and price and market management, having reorganized and strengthened export and import, having stepped up the commercial transformation and collection of industrial and commercial taxes, and so on. However, those results were far from total and lasting because it was impossible to overcome right away the lack of balance in the national economy following the war years and, on the other hand, because many shortcomings still existed in the task of organizing leadership and management and there was a lack of close coordination of practical activities among sectors and localities.

The conference made an in-depth analysis of the objective and subjective reasons behind the recent market and price fluctuations, in which it stressed the relationship between the socialist and nonsocialist economic forces in such aspects as production force and production relationships, weaknesses and limits of the socialist commerce, and then affirmed that it was time to use the power of the proletarian dictatorial state to establish as soon as possible the socialist order on the distribution and circulation front, as the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee have suggested. In that spirit, in the time to come, the provinces and municipalities must urgently and uniformly carry out the following policies and measures:

To overcome every difficulty, to move the industrial and agricultural production of each province and municipality and of the entire region one step ahead and to strive to fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 state plan. The central ministries and sectors concerned, along with the provinces and municipalities, must seek every means to overcome, with the highest degree of endeavor, problems first in connection with electric power, materials and raw materials and thus to ensure normal production for the essential industries and the ones that serve agriculture. The provinces and Ho Chi Minh City are to draw some experience from the recent achievement in association and cooperation in order to continue the association and cooperation in making investment to allow the creation of more sources of goods for domestic consumption and export. By so doing the provinces and municipalities contribute to creating the overall strength of the region in order to step up the development of agricultural and industrial production and to properly achieve the worker-farmer alliance through organized and well-planned exchanges of products.

To continue to step up the transformation and management of the market, to stabilize prices and to simultaneously carry out the transformation of

agriculture and private industry and commerce, and market management. Under the actual conditions in the South today, if we do not properly carry out the industrial and commercial transformation and the transformation and management of the market, the agricultural transformation will encounter many difficulties. Conversely speaking, as the agricultural transformation is stepped up to create favorable conditions for the socialist industry and commerce to develop quickly, it will make the exchanges of products between industry and agriculture and between the state and farmers become well-organized and -planned through two-way contracts, thus ensuring state control over a larger part of agricultural products and goods. To consolidate and strengthen the socialist economic front, particularly to strengthen the state-operated economic sector, and to strongly develop the socialist commerce in terms of the goods it has; the ranks of cadres, workers and civil servants; and the network that is organized widely to cover 80 key wards and districts by the end of the 3rd quarter in 1983 and thus to be able to achieve a combining of selling and buying and direct dealings between the state and producers through two-way contracts.

In addition to widening the socialist commercial network, the matter of top importance is to properly achieve a concentration of the sources of goods in the hands of the state, on that basis to dominate at any cost the wholesale market, to widen the retail network and to ceaselessly raise the proportional share of the socialist commerce in the total amount of retail, particularly the kinds of essential goods and services. All localities are to strive to get hold of grain and a large share of agricultural products and handicraft goods produced within their boundaries and at the same time to coordinate their activities in order to maintain a good well-organized goods circulation relationship between themselves and Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces. The state-operated enterprises (both central and local) must seriously carry out the procedures about delivery of products to the state. As to the collectivized and individual small industry and handicrafts, we must reorganize the system of letting out work on contract and maintain strict management of the supply of electric power, raw materials and parts in order to let the state have control over the larger part of products. To adopt the principle of letting the socialist commercial organizations take care of the circulation of goods on the basis of planning and management by the ministries in charge. All sectors, mass organizations and economic organizations must respect the state market and price management policies; they are not allowed to do business if the latter is not included in their functions. We must strictly handle the violations of market and price management regulations, even if they involve the state economic organizations.

We must reorganize export and import in the spirit of the resolution of the Political Bureau and Decision 113 of the Council of Ministers: on the basis of fully implementing state policies, unifying management, knowing very well the characteristics of the market, the objectives of business and the nature of the

struggle in the field of foreign trade, all localities must have plans for continuing to expand export and import, to actively contribute to protecting and developing the national economy, to serve production, first agricultural production, and to protect domestic goods. Every locality must have positive plans for stepping up export in different periods, strictly prohibiting smuggling through its boundaries and doing away with luxurious goods. To increase the quantities of goods along with their qualities in order to ensure the value and prestige of our exported goods on the world market. With the principle of the state holding the monopoly over foreign trade and the management of foreign currencies, export and import must necessarily be put under unified central leadership, but on the other hand there must be a close coordination of activities between the central export-import organizations and localities and association and cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces. We must immediately overcome the tendency to go after profits only, which leads to buying goods for export and selling imported goods in accordance with the market mechanism and thus creating price disturbances and loopholes for the bad elements to take advantage of as what recently happened in a locality.

To link the implementation of the new regulations about industrial, commercial and agricultural taxes with vigorously widening the enforcement of the regulation against speculation and smuggling and the decision about strengthening the socialist commerce: to properly fulfill the task of reviewing business registrations and collecting industrial and commercial taxes, particularly in large cities, and through the latter to provide guidance to and to make arrangement for production and business households to do business in the right direction and to make contributions to the budget and stability of market prices. Through business registrations, to compel private business people to post prices, to sell at the posted prices and to open their own bank accounts. To control, uncover and firmly handle all acts of speculating, raising prices, smuggling, counterfeiting, doing illegal business and failing to carry out the price policy. All sectors are responsible for assisting localities in requiring the private business households to register on a regular basis all sources of goods and inventories.

To strengthen the management of cash: by every means to raise the amount of cash collected and to quickly put all cash collections into the state bank. Along with stepping up the sales of state stores and marketing cooperatives and expanding the activities of the service sectors, we must boost the collection of industrial, commercial and agricultural taxes in accordance with the new policy and step up savings of money. To properly manage gold and silver and to fight against usury.

To urgently carry out the transformation, management and arrangement in favor of a number of important sectors. Along with strengthening all aspects of the socialist commerce so as to make the latter strong enough to dominate

the market, we must promptly eliminate the commercial bourgeoisie, apply appropriate forms and measures to transform the private commerce which is dealing in the lines of goods that the state wants to put under its unified management and effectively fight any acts of speculation and illegal business.

Addressing the conference, Do Muoi praised the provinces and municipalities which are actively extending and for the first time obtaining good results from the implementation of the party and state decisions about distribution and circulation. He analyzed the bitter nature and the newly-raised questions of the struggle between the two roads on the present distribution and circulation front, the urgent need about unifying management of the domestic market and export-import management, the important role of the socialist commerce and the factor that determines the success of restoring order on the distribution and circulation front. He emphasized that the factor of top importance in market management and price stabilization would be to step up production, to consolidate and develop the socialist economic force and to step up the transformation of agriculture and private industry and commerce. To put all sources of goods into the hands of the state, to take over wholesale and to expand retail sales.

Only by stepping up production, having state control over the larger part of all goods, expanding the socialist commercial network, taking over wholesale and expanding retail sales can we create favorable conditions for the task of managing the market and prices. All localities and central sectors must closely coordinate their activities in exerting leadership; mobilizing their joint strength; gradually making economic, financial and price management an orderly undertaking; and at the same time upholding the proletarian dictatorship and developing the working people's collective ownership right, thus ensuring a successful implementation of the party and state resolutions on distribution and circulation and on market management in the new situation.

5598

CSO: 4209/443

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### COLLECTION OF NEW TAXES IN HAIPHONG STEPPED UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Haiphong Struggles To Carry Out New Tax Policy"]

[Text] (VNA) During 20 days in May, Haiphong City collected nearly 14 million dong in taxes, an increase by more than 3.5 times over the first 20 days of April. Basically, 9 wards and districts in the city have already notified taxpayers of the new tax norms. Due to accurate assessments of business incomes, the new taxes on income and business have increased by 4 to 10 times over previous levels. Nearly all business households have complied and paid their taxes. In the 1st week of May, 85 percent of households in the city paid their taxes, representing over 90 percent of that month's total tax. Hong Bang Ward collected over 95 percent of its tax. Sat market collected nearly 97 percent. The districts and wards of Do Son, Thuy Nguyen, Kien An, Tien Lang, An Hai, Le Chan, and Ngo Quyen, collected from 87 percent to 96.6 percent of their May tax.

While most industrial and commercial households comply with the new tax policy, a number of others still do not. On the one hand, Haiphong conducted propaganda to explain the new tax policy; on the other, it resolutely took necessary steps against tax cheaters and dodgers. In coordination with the public security and commercial sectors, the tax branches tracked down and arrested those involved in 84 cases of business tax evasion, speculation, and collusion to steal goods from the state. Of these cases, 51 involved small merchants, and 5 involved cooperatives. The sector has prosecuted 72 cases, collected 987,210 dong in back taxes, fined 168,500 dong, and confiscated 377,612 dong. Illegal merchandise confiscated included dyes, camera films, automobile brake pads, cloth, ball bearings, and dried anise flowers....

9213

CSO: 4209/437

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MOVEMENT TO COLLECT MORE TAX LAUNCHED IN NGHE TINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 83 p 2

[Article by Thanh Phong: "Nghe Tinh Collects All Taxes Speedily in Coordination With Proper Market Management"]

[Text] Carrying out industrial and commercial tax regulations, Nghe Tinh has, in 1 month, achieved positive results in guiding taxpayers to report their business income, in assessing and collecting new tax, as well as back tax from previous months. Throughout the province, especially in key areas, prices have been relatively stable, the market has been properly managed, speculators and smugglers have been tracked down and eliminated, and those who stubbornly opposed the new regulations have been prosecuted.

#### Strict Guidance at Provincial, Subward and Village Levels

The standing committees of the provincial party and people's committees regard the implementation of industrial and commercial tax regulations as a battle in the distribution and circulation front. Guidance committees have been set up at provincial, subward and village levels. The Financial Service, through its tax branch offices, trained nearly 900 tax cadres, using 100 typical returns to teach them how to control, assess, and collect taxes according to new criteria. Nearly all districts and municipalities started collecting the new tax on the same day. District party and people's committees, along with the tax sector, public security, and the organ of control, directly supervised the work. On the one hand, the commercial and banking sectors collected cash payments; on the other, they carried out new tax regulations in association with proper market management and a logical rearrangement of commodity sectors. Vinh City, Nghia Dan and Tach Ha Districts, and Ha Tinh Municipality have distinguished themselves by properly and neatly collecting, in just 1 day, not only current tax, but also back tax from previous months, and by urging taxpayers to file business income forms in time for new tax collection.

Aside from daily supervision, provincial party and people's committee echelons have set timetables for filing reports in order to detect errors with timeliness and take remedial measures. Sectors in charge of domestic policies such as public security and the organ of control have coordinated very closely with economic sectors and localities to prosecute tax resisters with fairness. Nghe Tinh has paid attention to disseminating regulations, organizing study sessions

in the province, districts, subwards, villages, and private trading households, or collective organizations, and to investigating and classifying taxpayers meticulously to ensure fairness, while resolutely prosecuting speculators, smugglers and tax resisters. In light of experiences from previous tax campaigns, this time Nghe Tinh has paid attention to training the ranks of tax workers, and resolutely disciplining degenerates and backward cadres for tolerating and colluding with tax cheaters and dodgers.

#### Initial Results

Nghe Tinh has verified and classified taxpayers, and has established a new tax roster containing 90 percent of trading households. In 1982, that roster included only 12,500 households; in the recent tax campaign the number has risen to 15,000. Vinh City, where the tax branch concentrated its guidance, had initially only 1,593 taxpaying households; some time later, with the help of subwards and villages, tax branch cadres ran a follow-up check, increasing the tax roster to 2,927 households. As a result of meticulous investigation, proper mobilization, and accurate assessment of business income, a number of subwards collected all March and April taxes in 1 day; a subward did so in just 10 hours. Nghia Dan and Thach Ha Districts, Ha Tinh, Thanh Chuong, Anh Son, Tan Ky, Ten Thanh and Can Loc Municipalities...have similarly collected tax in a speedy and well-planned manner. In April 1982, the province collected only 4.8 million dong in tax; in April 1983, the figure reached 8.5 million dong. In March 1983, private traders paid over 780,000 dong in tax; in April, they paid more than 3.4 million dong, a 3.5 times increase. In general, collection of new tax throughout the province has increased by 115 percent. Especially, Vinh City which could collect only 560,000 dong in the past, now collected 3.1 million dong in tax.

While carrying out new regulations on industrial and commercial tax, Nghe Tinh has strictly reviewed and approved business registration applications and prices, and controlled price posting and sales at posted prices. Tax branches have sent work teams into key areas and big markets, such as Vinh City and Ha Tinh Municipality, to control and compel merchants to sell at approved prices, to record violations, and to levy heavy fines on those guilty of not selling goods at regulated prices or of selling unregistered goods.

Under contract with the tax sector, the Commercial Service and commercial corporations have organized purchases to acquire additional goods, and have opened additional stores and mobile sale units--especially food stores, eating places, and refreshment bars--to prevent private merchants from raising prices. Hundreds of marketing cooperatives in the province have acted as agents for state commerce, while purchasing local goods to care for local needs. During the first days following the issuance of a new tax roster and the launching of a movement to track down and eliminate crooked merchants, meat prices went up; however, a few days later, hundreds of marketing cooperatives purchased hogs, slaughtered them, put them on the market, bringing meat prices down to normal levels. In general, commodity prices throughout the province were relatively stable. Most merchants have strictly complied with tax regulations. In all the province, about 80 households have asked to quit, but have not yet returned their business licenses. Some, however, embarked on clandestine trade to avoid

paying taxes. Along with localities, especially subwards and villages, the tax branches are inspecting, mobilizing merchants to pay up their taxes, tracking down and prosecuting, appropriately, those guilty of concealing goods in different places, and of engaging in clandestine trade to dodge taxes.

Nghe Tinh continues to verify and assess business incomes, and to make adjustments in a number of instances that are not really logical (especially Category C taxpayers), while resolutely controlling business registration, compelling merchants to deal only in commodities for which they were registered, collecting all taxes, preventing delinquencies, working so that in May there will be more districts capable of collecting all taxes in just 1 day, and beginning to collect tax on business licenses. A number of flaws in the guidance of tax collection and market management are being remedied.

9213

CSO: 4209/437



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HA NAM NINH INDUSTRIAL TRADE TAX COLLECTION ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "Although Ha Nam Ninh Industrial Trade Tax Levels Increase, Shortages Are Great"]

[Text] Complying with the new law on industrial trade taxes, Ha Nam Ninh Province initially placed 16,000 households (an increase of 2,000 households) on the tax rolls, increasing the monthly business income from 27.2 to 60.3 million and the business income tax from 1.6 to more than 3.8 million. The best district in collecting the new taxes was Vu Ban which raised the average level of taxes for business households from 125 to 400 dong. During May, Vu Ban District collected more than 706,000 dong in license taxes for the budget, including 537,000 dong from privately operated businesses. Tam Diep District raised the tax level of the entire district from 200,000 dong to 550,000 dong per month during May, collecting 52,000 dong in licence taxes in one week alone. Ha Nam City uncovered and placed on the tax rolls 62 households evading taxes and pursued and collected taxes owed for the previous month by 39 households, submitting more than 15,000 dong to the budget. In coordination with industrial trade tax collection, the city rearranged the trade locations, doing away with most of the illegally located huts and shops encroaching on the streets and blocking traffic. Duy Tien District supervised the tax collection by each village, defined business income levels, prepared documents, announced the tax levels and set the times for tax submission by each household. The people of Nam Ninh District discovered an additional 155 business households long engaged in tax evasion, collected 50,000 dong in back taxes and raised the business income of the entire district from 1.2 to 2.9 million dong. Nam Dinh City has raised the business income level from 4.2 to 10.7 million dong and the tax level from 746,500 to 1,363,700 dong.

Nevertheless, according to assessments by the Provincial Industrial Trade Tax Law Compliance Supervision Committee and public opinion, the number of trade households must be greater and the tax level is low compared with the actual amount of business carried out by trade households, especially the large ones.

The entire province has about 32,000 large and small business households but by April, taxes had been collected from only 16,000. Many have not yet paid their taxes or have not paid at the proper level. Because investigation to ascertain the business income situation of each family is not yet accurate, the classification for tax calculation is not yet correct and there are also many families who illegally register one type of goods while selling another

type of high value; better goods with great profit are not displayed on the counter and are not registered or are registered as low business income goods. Supervision is not yet truly concentrated or unified and the appearance of the new law on industrial trade taxes is not yet truly complete, especially in Nam Dinh City, a location with many trade households who are the families of cadres, workers and public servants. Because the determination of business income and tax levels differs from place to place (especially at trade locations near the border between districts and villages), a situation exists in which the same item is taxed differently in each location, creating occurrences among the trade households in which they calculate their gains and losses, suppress the sale of an item in one location and sell it in another and seek means to evade taxes or prolong the tax payment period. Local party and administration echelons in the province are gaining experience and finding effective methods to better complete the tax collection mission.

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CSO: 4209/456

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHA TRANG SETS UP MARKET MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "All Villages and Subwards in Nha Trang Have Market Management Teams"]

[Text] All villages and subwards of the municipality of Nha Trang in Phu Khanh Province now have market management teams. The Dam market area has a market management committee and has rearranged the retail stalls and organized the posting of prices. The management of goods and the market is exercised at the basic level. Therefore, during the past several months the city uncovered and dealt with more than 1,200 instances of speculation and illegal commerce, and recovered and turned over to the state more than 500,000 dong.

The city has organized professional training for market management cadres in order to strengthen the organization of tax collection and the inspection of private merchants, and exercise good management of the free market.

5616

CSO: 4209/424

## AGRICULTURE

### HO CHI MINH CITY STEPS UP TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Resolutely Steps up Agricultural Transformation Along With Transformation of Industry and Commerce, Strives To Build in 1983 6,000 Additional Production Solidarity Teams and To Basically Complete Cooperativization of Agriculture by 1985, Resolutely Expels From the Party Any Members Who Still Take Part in Exploitation"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City has affirmed that the movement to organize farmers in cooperatives is its key job to be regularly done by party organizations in the rural wards and in the sectors and segments in charge of rural affairs and that making land adjustments is its immediate important and urgent work. The municipality has suggested fulfilling the task of absolutely wiping out exploitation in connection with land and completing land adjustments in 1983. To link land adjustments with building production collectives and production solidarity teams; to strive to basically complete by 1985 the cooperativization of agriculture in the form of production collectives to cover 75 percent of the cultivated area and 85 percent of farmers' families.

The municipality has reviewed the 7-year (1976-1982) agricultural transformation, confirmed that its achievements were the main happening and at the same time sternly reviewed its work to find the reasons for the recent delay of the transforming task. First of all, a reason was the fact that a large number of cadres and party members had not keenly recognized the class struggle and the bitter, complex and decisive character of the struggle between the two roads, socialist and capitalist, nor had they clearly distinguished labor from exploitation. Some of them still wanted to maintain the individual way of doing things as they had not yet shown the pioneering and exemplary qualities of party members, their taking the lead in the cooperativization movement and their willingness to wipe out exploitation. The guidance and leadership provided by the party committee echelons and people's committees at all levels toward the agriculture-transforming task were not continuous, lacked concentration and failed to mobilize the joint strength of the

proletarian dictatorial system. In order to create favorable conditions for the cooperativization movement to develop vigorously and in the right direction, some work is being done right in 1983 and includes exerting control over the rural bourgeois families and individuals, rich farmers and landlords who still practice exploitation in connection with land and through explanations urging them to offer their land. The offered and expropriated land is to be given as supplemental land to the collectives that are short of land and distributed to the farmers' families that do not have or have little land for them to join the collectivized work. The upper middle farmers are urged to give up the amount of land that is beyond the working capacity of their families in the spirit of "give out rice, share some clothes," and to list the land that is being used by organs or cadres for recovery and distribution to farmers; lists are to be made of and control exerted on the cadres, party members and their families, first of all the leading cadres at all levels and in all sectors, who still hold excessive amounts of land, are not exemplary in land adjustment and even take part in exploitation; if anyone of them does not seriously implement the positions and policies of the party and state, nor is he willing to give up exploitation, he will be dealt with in a just manner.

In 3 years (1983-1985), the municipality organizes production collectives, applies various forms of joint enterprise among the collectives in connection with some aspects of production (seeds, fertilizers, water conservancy, tractors, processing, etc.) and prepares conditions for becoming cooperatives. It plans to build by 1985 about 2,000 collectives and 50 cooperatives (there currently are 434 collectives and 11 cooperatives). In 1983, it builds about 6,000 production solidarity teams; consolidates and improves the quality of the existing collectives; builds anew 400 production collectives to cover 20 percent of the farmers' families and 14 percent of the cultivated area and to be located mainly in the specialized vegetables-growing zones, industrial crop zones and high-yielding rice-growing zones; and properly consolidates its cooperatives. Importance is attached to its training cadres for the cooperativization movement, with more efforts on the part of the municipality to be ahead in this job. More than 30,000 cadres (mainly management cadres of collectives and cooperatives) are being trained at 2 levels (municipal and ward/district levels) in order to respond in time to the task of transforming agriculture, industry and commerce in the rural area. More than 8,000 cadres of marketing, credit, small industry and handicrafts, and communications and transportation cooperatives are also being trained. The municipality links the transformation of agriculture with the transformation of industry and commerce. Private business people in the rural areas are being reorganized, selected, educated and employed as civil servants in marketing cooperatives; some of them are transferred to agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production.

## AGRICULTURE

### THREE SOUTHERN PROVINCES REPORT AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Tay Ninh and Ben Tre Adjust Land, Expand Cooperativization Movement; An Giang Sets Up 100 Additional Production Collectives in Two Key Rice and Subsidiary Food Crop Areas"]

[Text] During the first 3 months of 1983 Tay Ninh Province adjusted 3,068 additional hectares of land to assign to peasants with insufficient land, raising the total amount of land adjusted since the liberation to 11,063 hectares. That land has been divided up among 12,000 families which had no or little land (including 416 families of disabled veterans and war dead). With a spirit of "sharing clothing and rice," hundreds of middle peasants with a surplus of farming land voluntarily ceded 7,000 hectares of land so that the administration could distribute it among the other peasant families.

At present, 52 of the 83 villages in the province have completed the adjustment of land. Between now and the end of the year the province will adjust about 8,000 hectares of land in some of the remaining villages and complete the land adjustment. The provincial agricultural transformation committee is holding training classes for basic-level cadres in villages with much land which has not yet been adjusted, while at the same time fully resolving the land problem within the party and among the masses. The province is determined to rapidly and efficiently adjust the land and deal sternly with party members who still violate the land adjustment principles and policies of the party and state.

As it adjusts the land Tay Ninh organizes peasants into production collectives in appropriate steps, and rapidly creates favorable conditions for the cooperativization movement to develop strongly and stably.

Since the liberation Ben Tre has positively carried out the adjustment of land and confirmed the land ownership right of tens of thousands of peasant families affecting nearly 30,000 hectares of cultivated land.

Chau Thanh, Giong Trom, Mo Cay, and Binh Dai districts have dealt with the land of rich peasants and the rural bourgeoisie by letting them keep the necessary amount of land, according to standards, then encouraging to contribute their surplus land, or confiscate it, and bring the land into production collectives or issue it to peasant families with no or little land. Chau Thanh

and Giong Thom districts dealt with 211 landlord households and divided 8,303 hectares of land among 8,890 peasant families. Binh Thanh village in Giong Thom District efficiently resolved the land ownership by the exploiting elements and divided 944 hectares among the peasants, while also encouraging 169 middle peasant families to cede 83 hectares of land to 214 peasant families. After adjusting the land, Binh Thanh immediately continued to encourage the peasants to enter onto the path of collective production, set up six cooperatives, and became the first village in Ben Tre to complete the agricultural cooperativization movement.

Since the first of the year An Giang has set up 100 additional production collectives, increasing the total number of collectives to 1,138, two-thirds of which are in the key rice and subsidiary food crop areas. In Phu Tan District, situated in a key rice area, 10 of 15 villages have set up production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

Several years ago the setting up of collectives in such key rice and subsidiary food crop areas, such as Thoai Son, Chau Phu, and Chau Thanh, was very weak, but since the beginning of this year the land adjustment, tied in with cooperativization, they have increased the subsidiary food crop and short-term industrial crop areas to 25,000 hectares, double the area last year. During the past 2 years Thoai Son and Chau Phu districts set up 30 production collectives and distributed more than 2,000 hectares of land among 9,000 families with little or no land, in order to have additional conditions for producing additional subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, and for growing an additional summer-fall rice crop.

In the province, which has simultaneously setting up production collectives and consolidating the weak ones, by the end of March 1,007 production collectives and six cooperatives had implemented the contracting out of production. During this year's winter-spring harvest, more than 70 percent of the collectives contracted out production and attained yields from one to two tons of paddy per hectare greater than during the previous season.

5616  
CSO: 4209/424

## AGRICULTURE

### PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN MEKONG DELTA DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 83 p 3

[Article by Hong Giao: "The Struggle Between the Two Paths in the Nam Bo Rural Areas"]

[Text] Characteristics of the Nam Bo rural areas:

In the Nam Bo rural areas the landlord economy has been essentially eliminated. The working peasants account for 90 percent of the rural households, of whom 70 percent are middle peasants. The rural bourgeoisie and rich peasants account for a very small ratio. Thus the agricultural economy in the Nam Bo rural areas is essentially a small peasant economy. But concluding from that that the struggle between the two paths in the Nam Bo rural areas is only a struggle between the path of individual livelihood and the path of collective livelihood would not be truly appropriate to the economic-social characteristics of the Nam Bo agriculture and rural areas.

In contrast to the rural areas in the north, when the land reform was being carried out the process of eliminating the feudal relations with regard to land in the Nam Bo rural areas took place in the course of a long resistance war during which there was contention between us and the enemy. At the same time, agriculture began to develop along the path of capitalism, under the influence of neocolonialism. Therefore, although the landlord class was essentially eliminated the land problem was not fully resolved. Some of the land is still used as a means of exploitation in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the rich peasants, and the small number of remaining landlords. In the past there were no conditions for rationally distributing land to the peasants, which caused a great disparity in land ownership by the various strata of peasants. That situation, along with the uneven distribution of population among the various areas, has resulted in the poor peasants still having little or no land.

Clearly, the peasants cannot immediately be brought into collectives, before the land problem is resolved. The elimination of exploitation with regard to land and the adjustment of land have lacked determination and urgency, have been prolonged, and are have become major obstacles for agricultural cooperativization. The land adjustment is a struggle intended to eliminate the dispersed owning of and dealing in land by rich peasants and the rural bourgeoisie.



Furthermore, the adjustment of land is being carried out among the peasants and the upper middle peasants are being encouraged to give up their surplus land in comparison to the family's labor have the significance of strengthening the solidarity bloc of the laboring peasants. To carry out such a land adjustment is to draw the first boundary between labor and exploitation and begin the struggle between the two paths in the Nam Bo rural areas.

The land revolution liberates enserfed peasants and transforms them into free peasants. But under the conditions of commodity production there is a certain development of capitalism, so even after they have land and escape from feudal relations and become free peasants, the peasants immediately become dependent on the bourgeois class and become objects of exploitation by that class. Peasants are exploited not only with regard to their hired-out labor but also with regard to prices, speculation, and usurious interest rates. The people who are exploited include not only the poor peasants but also middle peasants (60 percent of whom lack production capital).

Clearly, in the Nam Bo rural areas there exist both a peasant economy and capitalist economic relations. In the past, capitalism began to develop in agriculture because of the investment of capital and new technical equipment by the urban bourgeoisie, in part because the landlords and rich peasants shifted over to capitalist commerce and in part because of the differentiation of the peasants. The rural bourgeoisie accounted for only 3 to 4 percent of all households and owned less than 10 percent of the land, but most of the commercial agricultural, processing, and transportation machinery was owned by the rural bourgeoisie (58 percent of the large tractors, 50 percent of the rice mills, 52 percent of the sugar processing machinery, etc.) Therefore, although the forces of the rural bourgeoisie were tiny, they played dominating and exploiting roles in the rural areas. The power of capitalism in the Nam Bo rural areas was exercised not only by the rural bourgeois households but also by the commercial capitalists in the cities, by means of a system of agents and crop lending and a thick net work of rice merchants in all Nam Bo rural areas. The rural bourgeoisie, allied with the urban commercial bourgeoisie, became a capitalist power which dominated the rural market, controlled the production process, and exploited all strata working peasants.

#### Labor and exploitation:

Because of tardiness in transforming agriculture -- especially the relaxation of the industrial-commercial transformation in the rural areas -- and failure to continually transform capitalist industry in the cities, the power of the bourgeoisie and of capitalism in the rural areas has persisted and they have continued to dominate the market and exploit the laboring peasants by price speculation and by lending at usurious rates, absorbing the goods and materials supplied by the state to the peasants, forcing up prices, and competing with the state in purchasing agricultural products, which creates chaos on the distribution-circulation front and upsets the social relations. Clearly, the peasants cannot be brought into collective livelihood if the peasant forces are not brought together and if direct economic relations with the state are not established, in order to struggle against domination of the rural market by the bourgeoisie and the private merchants. Only by victoriously carrying out that struggle and cutting the economic ties between the

bourgeoisie and the peasants can the peasants escape from the domination and exploitation of the bourgeoisie and private merchants, while at the same time limiting the spontaneous nature of capitalism in the peasant economy and creating conditions for the cooperativization of agriculture. Of course, that struggle must be combined with promoting the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in the cities and also creates favorable conditions for that transformation.

Thus the foremost content of the struggle between the two paths in the Nam Bo rural areas is eliminating exploitation by the ownership of land and domination of the market by the rural bourgeoisie, in league with the commercial bourgeoisie in the cities. That struggle is the first offensive blow against the bourgeoisie and capitalism in the rural areas, and is at the same time the first step in transforming the peasant economy, educating the peasants and rallying them in the struggle, clearly delineating the boundary between labor and exploitation, building the solidarity, bloc of the working peasants, and setting up an economic alliance of workers and peasants.

In that spirit, the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee stressed that in 1983 it is necessary to complete the definitive elimination of land exploitation and the adjustment of land, preferably within the first six months of the year, while also completing the organization of most of the peasants into production solidarity teams in order to establish two-way contractual economic relations with the state and cut the ties between the bourgeoisie and the peasants. To fulfill those two missions will be to win the first victory in the struggle between the two paths in the rural areas -- between labor and exploitation -- and eliminate the obstacles on the peasants' path of advance to socialism.

That struggle between labor and exploitation has not yet eliminated exploitation in the rural areas at the roots, but it has created conditions for advancing to the completion of that transformation, which includes both the transformation of the individual peasant economy and the transformation of the rural production-commercial bases which operate in the capitalist mode.

The individual economy of the peasants is based on the small-scale ownership of land and individual production, which are the roots which give rise to exploitation. On the basis of commodity production, the individual peasant economy cannot long persist without leading to capitalist differentiation. Therefore, prolonging the situation of individual livelihood by the peasants is not in their best interests. Only if the peasants are brought into collective livelihood can they truly be liberated from exploitation.

#### Goals of the struggle:

The struggle between the path of individual livelihood and the path of collective livelihood takes place in the process of agricultural cooperativization. In advancing the peasants from individual production to collective production it is essential to change the peasants' individual ownership system. But the principal goals of agricultural cooperativization are not intended merely to eliminate the means of production, but to liberate the peasants' production

forces, develop agricultural production, advancing the peasants from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. If we merely change the system of individual ownership to a system of collective ownership, and regard that as the ultimate goal, without developing the agricultural production forces, we cannot liberate the peasants from poverty and exploitations, and the collective ownership relation cannot be strong because of it will completely lack a material-production base.

Agriculture advances from spontaneously from small-scale production to large-scale production by the differentiation of peasants after they have become land owners and develop commodity production. Under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship having established economic relations between the state and the peasants, the process of advancing agriculture to large-scale production has become a necessity. The content of cooperativization is the advancement of small-scale individual agriculture to large-scale socialist production on a voluntary basis. That path is appropriate to the laws of economic development in the first phase of the period of transition and is also appropriate to the peasants' aspirations of developing production, improving their living conditions, and making increasingly greater contributions to the nation's prosperity. The building of collective production relations to replace individual production relations is aimed toward that goal. If we fail to grasp the contents of the struggle between the two paths in the rural areas and the goals of agricultural cooperativization we will stray from the path of the socialist transformation of agriculture delineated by the Party, and thus cannot avoid mistakes and losses.

The struggle between the two paths to bring peasants into collective livelihood is a struggle in the selection between two ways of livelihood -- individual livelihood and collective livelihood -- which is based on voluntariness by the peasants and the exemplariness of the collective economy. Therefore, an extremely important matter in determining the contents of that struggle is truly respecting the voluntariness of the peasants and avoiding all coercion of the peasants.

What should be done to bring peasants into collective livelihood on a truly voluntary basis? The creative experiences of the initial phase of the agricultural cooperativization movement in Nam Bo provided many valuable lessons and manifested in a lively manner the line of the Party and the cooperation theory of Lenin. Those experiences were generalized in the conclusions reached by the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee regarding the promotion of the socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo in the coming period.

The key matter is knowing how to apply appropriate forms and steps, from a low level to a high level, by means of transitory forms to advance from individual production to collective production and gradually advance from low-level, small-scale production to high-level, large-scale production, know how to correctly apply policies, respect the economic interests of the peasants, and harmoniously combine the interests of the peasants with those of the state and the interests of the peasants with individual and collective interests, accompanied by the education of the peasants. That is the basis for ensuring voluntariness by the peasants in the agricultural cooperativization movement.

In addition to the cooperativization of agriculture it is necessary to transform the concentrated, specialized production bases with equipment and machinery, the large tractor bases, and the agricultural products processing, transportation, and other bases, of the rural bourgeoisie. The form of that struggle is not merely eliminating exploitation: it is also necessary to grasp and use production forces of a socialized nature, accompanied by the limitation and gradual transformation of the exploiting relations by the forms of joint operation, the organization of production contracting-out, etc., under the control of the state and the state and collective economic organizations.

The struggle between the two paths in the Nam Bo rural areas is a class struggle intended to resolve the question of "who defeats whom?" between the working class and the bourgeois class in controlling the peasants and agriculture, and between the socialist path and the capitalist path in the rural areas. That struggle takes place in an organic relationship with the urban class struggle.

Furthermore, that struggle cannot be separated from the struggle against the domestic and foreign enemies and the many-sided war of destruction of the Beijing expansionists in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers.

The waging of the struggle between the two paths, with the above contents, is a process of combining transformation with construction and combining economic, educational, and administrative measures, in which advancing agriculture from small-scale individual production to large-scale socialist production on the basis of voluntariness on the part of the masses is a matter of decisive significance with regard to the victory of the present struggle between the two paths in the Nam Bo rural areas.

5616  
CSO: 4209/424

## AGRICULTURE

### REASONS FOR LAGGING FARM COLLECTIVIZATION IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by M. Domogatskikh, Hanoi: "Toward Radical Changes"]

[Text] Tay Ninh Province is well known in the history of the revolutionary struggle to liberate the southern part of Vietnam. Resistance bases, which tied down large forces of American and the puppet Saigon troops, were located here. The Tay Ninh front also played an important role in the final stage of "Ho Chi Minh Operation" which led to the liberation of South Vietnam in the spring of 1975.

When you travel the roads of Tay Ninh, you see signs which distinguish it from the provinces of North Vietnam. Let us take and compare it, for example, with the province of Thai Binh in the delta of the Red River. The population of Thai Binh is two and a half times greater than in Tay Ninh, but the territory is almost threefold less. However, it is not only this that catches one's eye. Everywhere in Thai Binh, you sense the high spirit of collectivism which has become a law of peasant life during the years of people's power: joint work on cooperative fields, in the construction of irrigation structures, in domestic craft cooperatives.... The best structures in the villages of Thai Binh are the schools, kindergartens and nurseries; everywhere there are houses of culture albeit still modestly equipped but having a large importance in the formation of a new life. In many of them, there are libraries, amateur artistic collectives appear, various courses are offered, and meetings and lectures are conducted.

One of the secretaries of a party district committee in Tay Ninh told me: "We still have much from the past in the social structure of life. The peasants, who have land, basically work alone as before. There are several dozen mutual help labor groups and 11 production brigades in the district. In return, there are still landless people who work for hire.... We regard this as a distinctive reproach in return for the fact that we have still not done everything to make fundamental changes in the life of the people in whose name we waged a long and difficult war against American imperialism and its lackeys in the southern part of Vietnam."

The problem, about which the district committee secretary spoke, has its own history.

The southern part of Vietnam, or Nambo -- which it was called by the colonialists of Cochin China, has always differed from the other regions of South Vietnam. A special policy of the colonialists was carried out here and subsequently there was the American program of "pacifying the South Vietnamese village". In a number of provinces here, the class of kulaks and rich landowners, who received generous help in machines, fertilizer and fuel, was implanted urgently. The colonialists were trying to create a support for themselves in the village where the ideas of the struggle for freedom and independence were penetrating ever more widely.

The spring of 1975 passed for the land of South Vietnam under the triumphal thunder of the victory of the national liberation forces. The fortresses, which had been created so dilligently by the American militarists on the Vietnamese land, fell; and the dream about finally liberating the motherland came true.

In central Vietnam, especially in the coastal provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ngia Binh, Phu Khan, and Tuyen Hoa which have 8.8 million hectares of arable land, the movement for cooperatives began almost immediately after the victory. This is explained by the fact that agrarian reforms in the interest of the working peasant were conducted here after the August revolution. Neither the American "reformers" nor the Saigon administration had managed to take away from the peasants the land which they had received from the hands of the people's authorities. Even when they had left their native places under enemy pressure for the guerilla areas, revolutionary bases and the ranks of the national liberation's armed forces, the people believed that they would return to their land.

The heroic struggle against the foreign invaders rallied the popular masses and instilled in them a sense of collectivism and mutual help. That is why they began to join joint and collective work forms more rapidly and more eagerly when they returned to their native hearths. By the end of 1980, almost 90 percent of the peasant households in central Vietnam had already united in cooperatives -- for the most part of the highest type.

A different situation was observed in Nambo. Here also a redistribution of land was carried out beginning in 1976; however the task moved forward slowly in connection with the complexity of the social and economic conditions. Enormous and painstaking explanatory and indoctrinational work by the party and the people's authorities was required in order to relieve the situation of a portion of the farm laborers and the poorest peasants. About 300,000 hectares of land, which formerly belonged to landowners, Saigon administration civil servants and foreign companies, were distributed among them.

However, this did not essentially change the overall picture in Nambo. As data which was published in the Vietnamese press testifies, "a significant difference both in the size of land allotments and private production means

and in incomes among the different layers of the peasantry is observed in the South Vietnamese village." Here is some statistical data. A total of 24.5 percent of the farm laborers and poor peasants in Nambo have 10.6 percent of the land, while 12 percent of the middle-class peasants and 2.4 percent of the well-to-do peasants and rural bourgeoisie have kept at their disposal 30 percent of the arable land. The annual income in the first group is 440 dong on the average, that of the middle-class peasants that are coming nearer to the prosperous ones is 2,638, and that of the prosperous peasants is 7,506 dong. In a comment on the last figure it is said: "Of this sum, 40 percent is generated from land usage, 29.5 percent from hiring out machines, and 21.7 percent from processing agricultural products. The rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie receive almost another third of their incomes, which is not considered here, from illegal trade and various types of profiteering."

In Tay Ninh Province with which we began the story, 22.6 percent of the households have 6.3 percent of the land. On them, there is an average of 600 square meters per person while in wealthy peasant households the per capita land allotment is 11-fold larger. In Kyu Long Province more than a fourth of the peasant households do not have land at all.

Even after the liberation of the South, the class stratification of the South Vietnamese village continued. The following example can be taken as confirmation. In five villages of Chong Be Province, 12 newly rich and more than 30 prosperous middle-class peasants have appeared five years after the liberation at the expense of ruined peasants whose land shifted to the hands of the rich ones; they themselves widened the ranks of hired laborers.

Capitalist production relationships prevailed in the southern part of Vietnam for more than two dozen years. Just as the entire economy, agriculture was greatly dependent on the strong upper local bourgeoisie who were closely connected with foreign capital -- chiefly the Chinese -- and who kept in their hands the key positions in agricultural product trade, processing of raw materials and supplying of tools and machines to the village. It is pointed out in party documents, that the economic and political measures, which were adopted by the people's authorities, and the socialist transformations, which were carried out by them, have slowed down but not completely eliminated this process. It remains the main obstacle to carrying out large scale social and economic transformations in the South Vietnamese villages.

A joint conference of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Permanent Bureau of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Council of Ministers was held in Ho Chi Minh City during February of this year. The question of redistributing land and socialist reforms in the South Vietnamese village was discussed during it. It was pointed out that almost 25,000 mutual help labor groups, more than 8,500 production brigades and about 200 cooperatives have been created here. They have embraced 15.5 percent of the peasants and 11.5 percent of the land being cultivated. This has also led to an increase in the production of food, an improvement in

the living conditions of a considerable portion of the poorest peasants, and an increase in the delivery and sales of grain to the state.

The conference in Ho Chi Minh posed the task of completing the redistribution of land during 1983: to reduce the land of those who have too much of it and to give it to those who do not have it or who have too little. The land redistribution goal during the present stage is different from the first stage of agrarian reform. Then, the slogan was: "To give land to those who are tilling it". Now, the task has been assigned to give to the peasants a sort of "initial fund" which would permit them to participate more actively in the various forms of collective work -- from mutual help work groups to production brigades and cooperatives.

The task consists of destroying the basis for the exploitation of the peasants by the rich and the bourgeoisie by redistributing the land.

The revolutionary changes, which have been planned by the Communist Party of Vietnam in the South Vietnamese village, are following a clear goal: the strengthening of the state sector in the economy, the raising of the living standards of the workers, and in the final analysis the achievement of socialism's final victory in the land of heroic Vietnam.

8802

CSO: 1807/275



## AGRICULTURE

### MODERATE INCREASE IN HOG POPULATION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "The Entire Nation Has Over 10 Million Hogs, A 2.2 Percent Increase Over the Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] According to preliminary data of the Statistics General Department, as of 1 April the entire nation had over 10,232,000 hogs, a 2.2 percent increase over April 1982. The breakdown was, as follows: over 6,478,000 heads in the northern provinces, a 1.9 percent increase; and over 3,744,000 heads for the south, a 2.7 percent increase over last year's corresponding period. The hog population has increased moderately on the central highlands with 3.4 percent, along the central coastal areas with 2.7 percent, and in the Mekong River Delta with 2.1 percent. Faster growth was recorded in Dac Lac (17.1 percent), Hau Giang (15.3 percent), Gia Lai-Kon Tum (12.8 percent), Quang Ninh (12.9 percent), Son La (12.2 percent), An Giang (9.7 percent), and Haiphong (8.6 percent), compared with last year's corresponding period.

Collective hog raising, which numbered 201,294 hogs--a decrease by nearly 81,000 heads--was mostly contracted out to families of cooperative members, leaving only 83,000 hogs to pig farms. Despite many difficulties, hog raising in the family sector not only persisted, but it also developed, increasing by over 245,000 heads. In general, a number of localities have properly carried out the policy of encouraging the development of animal husbandry by supplying feed, and an adequate number of breeding hogs, and by vaccinating animals for diseases.

Last year's bumper crop created conditions for partially overcoming difficulties in animal feed. Product contracting to labor groups and laborers has made a firm impact on the growth of animal husbandry. In a number of localities, the hog population has decreased, compared with April 1982: Tien Giang, down 22 percent; Thuan Hai, down 26.1 percent; Long An, down 17.3 percent; and Thanh Hoa, down 3.6 percent. The decrease was prompted by the following important factors:

A number of localities have not paid adequate attention to carrying out the policy of encouraging animal husbandry to develop; pig feed has been in short supply in a number of places. In the northern provinces, because of many waves of monsoon winds, lingering cold, spreading hog diseases, and shortages of vaccines and drugs for treatment, hog population has decreased. In 22 provinces alone, over 222,000 animals have died, including nearly 200,000 animals in 8 northern provinces.

## AGRICULTURE

### SPRING RICE HARVEST BEHIND SCHEDULE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Responsibility and Discipline; Accelerating Rate of Fifth-Month--Spring Rice Harvest, Tenth-Month Rice Work"]

[Text] The fifth-month--spring rice in the provinces of northern Vietnam is being harvested 15 to 20 days later this year than last. In a number of areas where the rice was transplanted late, harvesting will be conducted during the last week of July. Hot weather has caused the fifth-month--spring rice to ripen quickly. According to the Statistics General Department, the provinces of northern Vietnam by 15 June had harvested only 370,000 hectares, 34.8 percent of the transplanted rice area and 50 percent compared with same period last year. Thus, during a period of 2 months, local areas are concentrating efforts simultaneously on harvest of the fifth-month--spring rice and preparing for the tenth-month rice and the balancing and distribution of labor forces and draft power is extremely urgent.

In order to complete and exceed agricultural production plan norms for 1983, local areas are striving at the highest level to concentrate all forces on harvesting the fifth-month--spring rice, plowing to whatever extent the harvesting progresses and harvesting the low, marshy areas first for the transplanting of early rice. Each cooperative has a rice variety plan assuring the variety structure of the following crop, especially with Variety NN8; and is preparing sufficient conditions to harvest the main-crop fifth-month--spring rice before the heavy storms arrive.

The provinces of Region 5 and Nam Bo to this time have only sowed and transplanted 68.4 percent of the planned summer-fall rice. A number of local areas with the necessary conditions have taken advantage of the time to plow, harrow and transplant the summer-fall rice when permitted by the agricultural schedule. Locations unable to sow and transplant the entire summer-fall rice area have shifted to work on the early tenth-month rice crop.

There are many difficulties with the tenth-month rice this year; prolonged hot weather with little rain and the lack of water has caused the seedlings in many areas to suffer damaged and withered leaves; and those in many areas matured before there were fields to transplant. A number of locations lack draft power. Nevertheless, local areas are seeking every means to overcome the difficulties, make specific calculations and diligently supervise arrangement of tenth-month crop land preparation, seedling sowing and transplanting

schedule consistent with the conditions of each location and each field to assure sowing and transplanting of the entire area in keeping with the agricultural season. In the tenth-month rice seedling step, many local areas have stipulated that no old seedlings will be transplanted, that seedling plantings be inspected and classified, that sowing be conducted early and that replacement sowing be made if the seedlings become old or die; plans have been made to sow additional precautionary plantings.

Cooperatives are promoting the movement to produce, process and fully use the sources of organic fertilizer. Each local area has arranged forces to receive chemical fertilizer, has made announcements in accordance with the plan and has rapidly distributed the fertilizer to the primary level production units.

To assure a labor force for the fifth-month crop harvest and the tenth-month crop work, cooperatives are emphasizing human and domestic animal health care.

7300  
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## AGRICULTURE

### MINH HAI'S EXPERIENCES IN BUILDING NEZ'S RECOUNTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 83 pp 2, 4

[Article by Van Lung: "Minh Hai New Economic Zone"]

[Text] Of 240 villages in Minh Hai Province, 171 still have untilled land with a total of 150,000 hectares. Many of these villages each have over 1,000 hectares of fallow land.

In recent years, while carrying out agricultural development programs, Minh Hai has paid attention to redistributing labor and the population, to opening new land and building new economic zones, and to mobilizing the people in the province to reclaim land and expand grain crop areas. By the end of 1982, the whole province has added 87,500 hectares to the production roster, and has welcomed 3,278 families composed of nearly 22,000 resettlers from Ha Nam Ninh. New arrivals for 1982 alone included 1,081 families. It can be said that 1982 was a "successful year" for the province in terms of redistributing labor and the population, and also the finest period to date in terms of creative work, with brotherhood movements linking provinces to provinces and districts to districts. This achievement came, first of all, from the province's correct understanding of the strategic task entrusted to it by the nation, and of its responsibility for bringing this task to completion.

Minh Hai has built on these new lands a number of state farms and cooperatives, and many production collectives, part of which is of a mixed nature, with resettlers working alongside of local peasants. Establishing collective socialist production relationships on newly reclaimed land is a correct approach. And results were fairly tangible in places where the focus of production, based on weather, climate, soil characteristics, and farming tradition, was defined right at the outset. It should be recognized that little has been done as far as a basic land reclamation survey was concerned, thus causing quite a few NEZ's to pay through the nose. Dong Hai State Farm lies within an aluminous coastal area where only salt production has long been possible. But it has been turned into a rice producing state farm. As a result, 6 years of sowing and transplanting have yielded a single paddy crop averaging 15 quintals per hectare. The 5 other years were marked by crop failures. A number of state farms, beset by similar difficulties, have been disbanded. Despite tens of millions of dong invested, a state farm was left fallow once again.

Nevertheless, just 2 years after a change in production management and focus, some of these failing farms have turned over a new leaf, improving labor productivity and the living conditions of laborers and their families. Thong Nhat (Vinh Loi District) and Long Ha (Gia Rai District) Cooperatives are cases in point. Switching to salt production, Long Ha produced 1.7 million dong worth of goods, enabling each cooperative member's family to earn an average 6-7,000 dong per annum. Some families who worked hard received higher wages, about 20,000 dong a year.

In areas of mixed labor, due to the spirit of solidarity and love between local farmers and resettlers, and to a willingness to share production experiences--even seeds and capital--the production situation promptly has become stable. In Phu Tan, of over 300 families from Ha Nam Ninh, 44 produced 2 tons of paddy and more, and this just 1 year after their arrival. A family in Phu Hiep gathered 6 tons of paddy, just 1 rice season after their resettlement. From 7 years of opening new land and building NEZ's, Minh Hai has drawn helpful conclusions, as follows: First, it is very important to make cadres and the people of both departing and receiving localities understand the problem correctly. Then, on this basis, cadres and prospective departees are selected to fit in with the requirements of individual production areas. Over 2,000 cadres, party members, youth union members, and many physicians and agricultural engineers coming from Ha Nam Ninh to Minh Hai, have contributed to opening large chunks of virgin land, and building new population centers. However, these cadres on temporary assignments have not been efficient, because as soon as they began to know their way around their tours of duty came to an end, and they were sent home, one by one. Second, in recent years, the pace of capital investment still was scattered, with a tendency to prolong the stage of capital construction. After 7 years of building, many installations have not yet taken on a final form, thus slowing up the transfer to business and making laborers less confident in production. In recent years, average investment figures were, as follows: 253 dong for reclaiming 1 hectare of land; 308 dong for water conservancy work; and nearly 19 dong for transportation. Given these investment levels, one could not build rapidly. Nor could one promptly complete work on projects designed to support production, in a new economic installation.

Third, the basic task of land survey and site selection is especially important. It determines, right at the outset, whether production proceeds in the right direction or not. Furthermore, it exerts a direct impact on the invested capital, the final cost of the project, the scales of production, and the ways to organize production for business. Plans for new economic zones must be in line with the general plan for the district. Especially in aluminous and salty areas that limit rice production capabilities, the province and districts must regularly pay attention to the people's grain needs.

Fourth, the reception of resettlers must be timed to coincide with the most appropriate production schedule; otherwise, a production season will be skipped, causing an interruption in grain supply. This problem must be considered realistically in each area and each district.

Fifth, since state capital, supplies, and tools are limited, the establishment of a new economic fund is especially important. To do that, we may mobilize a

large number of people to contribute labor and wealth to building new economic zones, in keeping with the slogan, "The state and people work together." Had Minh Hai availed itself of Long An's experiences, its new economic fund--or its fund for building socialism--would surely have been ample, and have had a direct effect on the rhythm of development of new economic zones. The year 1982 has provided Minh Hai many good experiences in receiving resettlers and building NEZ's. However, compared with its needs, its accomplishments still are small. In many places, the people's livelihood is not yet stable; production focus has not yet been defined; policies that encourage production have not yet been carried out in a synchronized way; and cadres at the basic level are scarce, weak, and unable to measure up to the movement. Furthermore, large chunks of land still lie uncultivated, the coastal areas still are sparsely populated, and although the fishing industry plays a very important role in Minh Hai, no effort has been made to assess and exploit these resources. That is why in coming years, aside from consolidating existing NEZ's, it will still be necessary to receive resettlers from other localities.

9213

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## AGRICULTURE

### HAIPHONG EXPLOITS LAND RECLAIMED FROM SEA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Minh Son: "Haiphong Brings People to Land Reclaimed from Sea"]

[Text] During the past few years, Haiphong has zoned and opened tens of thousands of hectares of land reclaimed from the sea. This is not counting the thousands of hectares cleared by the cooperatives themselves which could be immediately placed under production. In order to swiftly place the new land in production of grain and foodstuffs, Haiphong is effectively executing a number of methods aimed at reallocating labor over the entire city. The new economic areas of from 1,500 to 2,000 hectares such as Vinh Quang, Route 14 and Gia Minh, after designs and delineations are made to define the crop and animal structure and the production course of each area, will be allocated to the districts; and the districts will use their own funds along with municipal investments to perfect the water irrigation systems and production regulations to swiftly lead people to production. The Municipal Labor Service is closely coordinating with the districts to delineate population areas, both fighting the time to bring laborers in first to exploit the new economic areas and constructing material facilities for daily living and rapidly introducing laborers and inhabitants to the new land areas, stabilizing housing and messing and continuing production.

Under conditions of limited state and municipal capital, small reclaimed areas of from 100 to 200 hectares are also being decentralized by the city to the districts to work (with the city providing investigative and survey assistance).

With the methods above, Haiphong during 1982 exceeded the planned level of laborers mobilized into the new economic areas as assigned by the central government by 14.5 percent. A number of new economic areas were formed with the efforts of the people and partial district investments and in only a short time were stabilized and creating new products to contribute to society. The Gia Minh Area in Thuy Nguyen District with two new villages consisting of three cooperatives is being formed. In a little more than 2 years, Thuy Nguyen District has sent 1,274 laborers and 2,257 other inhabitants here. During 1982, these laborers raised nearly 400 hectares of rice, harvested more than 1,000 tons of paddy, 55 tons of sweet potatoes, 57 tons of manioc, 12 tons of vegetables and 8 tons of shrimp and fish, and raised nearly 100 goats, the total output value reached millions of dong and the average food level was 19 kilograms per individual. Many families not only had enough to eat but also

to sell surplus paddy to the state. Eight percent of the families have tile-roofed homes; and a number of the homes are spaciously constructed.

The districts of Do Son, Tien Lang and An Hai are encouraging their people to also work in the style of the Gia Minh New Economic Area.

7300

CSO: 4209/456



## AGRICULTURE

### MINH HAI STEPS UP LAND ADJUSTMENTS, CADRES' TRAINING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 83 p 1

[ Article: "Minh Hai Adjusts 2,253 Hectares of Land in Favor of 1,450 Families of Farmers and Trains 5,534 Cadres for the Agricultural Cooperativization Movement" ]

[Text] From the beginning of the year until now, Minh Hai has launched and stepped up the agricultural cooperativization movement throughout the province in a new step. In only 4 months, 2,253 hectares were adjusted in favor of 1,450 families of farmers, including nearly 1,500 hectares in favor of more than 1,200 families in the Districts of Phu Tan and Ngoc Hien where the land adjustment movement was quite good. In addition to making land adjustments and preparations for a new development stage for the agricultural cooperativization movement, Minh Hai was actively training cadres for production installations. In the first 4 months of this year, it opened successive training courses for 5,534 specialized management cadres, including 2,480 doing leadership work in the cooperativization movement, 2,037 managerial work in collectives, 200 accounting work and 817 being crop cultivation and animal husbandry technicians. In order to fulfill the agricultural cooperativization, it needs to provide elementary and advanced training to 40,000 cadres for districts and production installations, but because of an insufficient budget, the province still fails to satisfy this need in spite of the training courses it has opened. At present, the budget for cadres' training has been approved by the central administration for the agricultural cooperativization movement; the sectors concerned are helping the province to resolve the above-mentioned capital problem early so as to facilitate the opening of training courses and to step up further the province's cooperativization movement in the coming years.

5598

CSO: 4209/443

## LABOR

### BRICK, TILE PRODUCTION STIMULATED BY END-PRODUCT WAGE PAYMENT

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 222, May 83 pp 8-10

[Article by Cao Chiem, director of Dong Anh Brick and Tile Enterprise No 382:  
"We Are Applying the System of Remuneration According to the End-Product"]

[Text] Like other enterprises, Dong Anh Brick and Tile Enterprise No 382 has shared in the common difficulties experienced by the country in the supply of power, coal, gasoline and oil and due to a shortage of spare parts--a situation which has influenced the life of cadres and workers... In addition, the enterprise has had to solve many existing problems caused by a change in organization including the managerial pattern, by the inadequate number and qualifications of professional and specialized cadres and by a lack of unity. It is precisely for these reasons that the question facing the party committee, director and trade union of the enterprise is what should be done to induce each and every cadre and worker to take care of the enterprise and to do their utmost to achieve high productivity in working with a sense of responsibility and to fulfill the common mission of the enterprise. At the same time, there is the need to try to further increase the income of each individual. The principal measure set forth by the enterprise leadership committee is to organize and guide the proper implementation of the system of paying wages according to the product and to distribute money rewards according to the spirit of Decision No 25-CP of the Council of Ministers.

To carry out such a measure, the formula to be applied by the enterprise is:

--Gradual implementation, implementation by a pilot unit followed by expansion to others, and simultaneous implementation and drawing of experiences.

--Application to workers directly engaged in production and subsequently to servicing workers and cadres and employees indirectly involved in production.

In the past, the enterprise applied the product contract method of paying wages to laborers according to each completed job and to the product quantity and quality but the result obtained fell short of the set targets while many problems such as the following arose:

--Inaccurate product quantities and qualities were reported and the wages paid showed a disproportion between salaries and finished products, especially semi-finished ones.

--Production teams and workshops paid attention merely to their own scope of activity without really showing a sense of responsibility to the friendly units and the end product. On the other hand, workshops failed to take the initiative to resolve difficulties encountered in the production process such as power cutoff, unexpected mechanical breakdowns, etc. For these reasons, the labor productivity achieved was low, it was impossible to fulfill the plan and the amount of wages and expenditures paid exceeded the available funds.

After doing research and drawing experiences, Dong Anh Enterprise No 382 has decided to apply a product contract system in strict accordance with the spirit of Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers and on the basis of the norm 617 formula set by the Ministry of Building specifically as follows:

1. Contract wage system applied to the collective of industrial workers according to the end product.

On the basis of the norm 617 formula of the Ministry of Building and in consideration of the actual conditions in the sector, the enterprise has determined basic unit prices for completed jobs in the production line, made an addition to get the basic unit price of 1,000 finished bricks or tiles, then added the allowances provided by the system to obtain the unit price of all the 1,000 bricks or tiles as finished products and finally determined an incentive rate for the quality of Category A products specifically as follows:

- The unit price of Mark 100 bricks is 30.50 dong for 1,000 pieces.
- The unit price of Mark 75 bricks is 27.00 dong for 1,000 pieces.
- The unit price of Mark 50 bricks is 21.50 dong for 1,000 pieces.
- The unit price of Category A 22-pieces-to-a-square-meter tiles is 92.00 dong for 1,000 pieces.
- The unit price of Category B 22-pieces-to-a-square-meter tiles is 84.00 dong for 1,000 pieces.
- The unit price of red, thin and square bricks is 55.00 dong for 1,000 pieces.

Other completed jobs are reckoned according to the following table (unit price is dong for every 1,000 pieces):

<u>Name of Job</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>
- Pushing earth onto conveying belt and watering and soaking	0.50 dong
- Molding type-60 solid bricks by EGS machine	0.41
- Loading bricks onto tip cars	1.45
- Pushing tip cars for the first 10 meters	0.288
- Drying bricks in drying cellar	2.77
- Pushing tip cars for the first 10 meters	0.275
- Pushing tip cars for a further 200 meters	0.667
- Carrying bricks into circular kiln	3.226
- Piling up bricks in circular kiln	1.254
- Sorting, washing and carrying coal	1,970
- Plastering and breaking in closet door and cleaning pit	0.550
- Baking solid bricks in circular kiln	2.150
- Taking bricks out of kiln and carrying them at a 200-meter distance	4.713
- Production expenditures	3.32
- Salary of workshop manager	0.75
Total	28.760

## 2. Contract wages of manual and office workers serving production.

The unit price used to remunerate manual and office workers who serve production is determined on the basis of the personnel organization table and the requirements of the technical grading structure specifically as follows:

--Based on the assigned plan, the enterprise determines the goods output value.

--Based on the nature of the job which serves production more or less directly, the enterprise determines the salary rate according to the output (from 50 to 70 percent) in order to assess the value of the output to be yielded by 1 dong of wage. The remaining wage (from 30 to 50 percent) will be paid according to the work plan. If the entire work plan is fulfilled in preparation for production by the next crew, workers will be paid the remaining wage in full. If this plan is unfulfilled, a penalty will be imposed by deducting part of the wage depending on whether the nature of the job has a great influence on the plan for the next stage.

For example, a crew of carpenters and masons is composed of 14 persons including 8 workers of grade 4/7, 5 others of grade 3/7 and one management cadre.

The total wage according to grades plus allowances equals 1,700 dong per month.

The wage rate dependent on the output is 50 percent and equal to 850 dong.

The monthly gross output value is 565,000 dong.

One dong of wage produces:  $565,690 \text{ dong} : 850 = 66$  [as published] dong of output value.

The remaining 50 percent of the wage will be paid according to the [fulfillment of the] work plan. For example, if 80 percent of the work plan is fulfilled, the workers will be entitled to 80 percent of their wage--that is, 680 dong.

### 3. Wages of cadres and manual and office workers indirectly engaged in production:

The unit price used to pay wages is also based on the personnel organization table and the salary rate dependent on the output will be fixed between 20 and 80 percent depending on whether the work of the bureau concerned has much or little effect on the output. On this basis, the value of the output to be yielded by 1 dong of wage will be determined. The remaining 80 to 20 percent of the wages will then be paid in proportion to the extent to which manual and office workers have fulfilled their functions in a given month.

For example, the accounting bureau is composed of eight members.

The total monthly wage amounts to 1,050 dong.

The wage dependent on the output is 50 percent and equal to 525 dong.

One dong of wage produces:  $565,600 : 525 \text{ dong} = 1,075 \text{ dong}$  [in output value].

The remaining 50 percent of the wage will be paid according to the extent to which each person has fulfilled his job.

### 4. Wage apportionment method:

Apportioning wages in exact proportion to the result of the labor performed is a very important task aimed at stimulating laborers.

a. Concerning the principal production tasks, the cadres' collective in a workshop will formulate wage apportionment rules based on labor productivity and technical standard converted to workpoints and the amount of wage corresponding to each workpoint has been uniformly fixed for the whole workshop.

When working, anyone surpassing the set norm will have both his workpoints corresponding to the norm and those exceeding it reckoned. Concerning anyone who works sluggishly, who fails to do his best to fulfill the assigned plan and who relies on others, the foreman, technician and production team head will determine his shortcoming, deduct his daily workpoints and simultaneously notify his team. When calculating wages at the end of each month, the workshop manager will, on the basis of the workshop wage fund, pay also the monthly reward points to laborers while taking into account the total workpoints of each individual. The value of each reward point is also equal to that of each production point.

b. Concerning manual and office workers who serve production, wages will be apportioned according to grades and to Categories A, B or C.

## 5. The problem of using money rewards:

The enterprise has used 10 percent of the wage fund as money rewards in the following manner:

- 30 percent is used as a reward for fulfillment of the daily plan.
- 30 percent is used as a reward for fulfillment of the monthly plan.
- 40 percent is used as a reward for fulfillment of the quarterly plan. If the money allocated for rewarding fulfillment of the daily and monthly plans is not used up, the remainder will be added to the money reward for the quarterly plan fulfillment.

The method of paying collective wages according to the end-product has really contributed to stepping up production, increasing labor productivity, overfulfilling plans, raising product quality and lowering the coal consumption norm. The wages received by the principal producing workers and those who serve production have been relatively rationalized.

The principle of distributing a rational salary to each worker has been guaranteed and has had the effect of limiting instances of irresponsibility. The interests of the state, collective and individual have also been guaranteed, which has induced laborers to work enthusiastically and better of their own free will and which has made it possible to create more work and to reduce idle hours instead of using more workers and more equipment as in the past. Linking the contract wages of the servicing apparatus and the cadres indirectly engaged in production to the end-product or the gross output value is the most necessary measure to promote production and to avoid the excessive bureaucracy of the past.

After implementing such a policy for a year, the enterprise has been able to draw the following experimental lessons:

- It is necessary to help everyone, especially production leaders, see clearly the incentive effect of the system of paying wages according to the end-product.
- Only by following production realities closely can one bring the end-product contract system into play.
- It is necessary to draw up a specific professional action plan and an adequate alternate one.
- Sources of money reward must be used uniformly and proportionately as effective economic stimuli.
- Simultaneously with issuing commendations and offering rewards, it is necessary to firmly penalize irresponsible and lazy persons who fail to fulfill their duties.

In addition, we find it necessary to solve the following problems to ensure tight management of the wage system:

--Wages corresponding to the end-product unit must be fixed for the enterprise as soon as possible.

--The norms fixed by the Ministry [of Building] must be adjusted in conformity with the present production realities.

--Only if specific problems facing the grassroots level such as the standards of specialized and professional cadres, management means and price stabilization are examined and solved by the high level will it be possible to contract out the whole package of wages, expenditures and production cost in order to open up a greater source of income for laborers and to correlate the three benefits harmoniously.

After a year of implementation and despite many difficulties, Enterprise No 382 has boldly applied the product contract system and has initially obtained concrete effects in the production field and established a new management pattern; the experiences of Dong Anh Enterprise No 382 coupled with the managerial experiences of other enterprises in the federation will certainly serve as a basis to formulate a business management method which will have the effect of stepping up production more vigorously.

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## LABOR

### LIFE OF BRICK PRODUCERS IMPROVED BY HIGHER WAGES, REWARDS

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 222, May 83 pp 11-12

[Article by Vu Duc Bao, director of Thach Ban Brick and Tile Enterprise:  
"Piecework Wages and Lifestyle of Cadres and Workers"]

[Text] To date, the Thach Ban Brick and Tile Enterprise has been one of the enterprises with a good collective labor movement and many initiatives in technical improvement and has continuously taken the lead in overfulfilling the state plan and raising the living standard of cadres and workers.

In recent years, the greatly limited supply of raw materials, fuel and spare parts has influenced the enterprise's ability to fulfill the plan. From 20 million bricks and tiles per annum in the past, the enterprise's productivity has now dropped to 12 million a year. This is a great difficulty which has influenced the overall plan of the state, the jobs of cadres and workers as well as their own life and that of their families.

This situation has placed on the collective leadership committee of the enterprise the heavy responsibility to overcome and solve the present difficulties with the state plan and to ensure and raise the living standard of cadres and workers.

To solve the above-mentioned problems, we know from experience that it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. Provide sufficient and continuous jobs for workers.

Since 1981, only 60 to 70 percent of the planned supply of materials [to the enterprise] has been doled out in dribbles and subjected to limitations. Spare parts have been not only insufficient but also nonuniform. Raw materials and fuel have been lacking and of low quality (only 2,500 kilocalorie/kg or less for some types of coal). Especially noteworthy are continual and prolonged power cutoffs. Therefore, many production stages have come to a standstill and workers have had to wait for the resumption of work or to leave off work and receive 70 percent of their pay. Had one failed to take the initiative and waited for a solution from the high level, workers would show a negative attitude and the managerial task would become difficult. Since this state of affairs should not be allowed to drag on, the enterprise leadership committee



quickly revamped labor organization and management and sought ways to save supplies, raw materials, etc.; moreover, it urged manual and office workers to look for unplanned sources of goods and requested the assistance of certain agencies. Therefore, the enterprise has been able to fulfill some principal supply plans and to acquire other materials in order to produce subsidiary goods such as stone, generators, coal, etc.

As a result, the enterprise has been able not only to continue the production of principal goods but also to produce many subsidiary ones by using baked coal and anthracite to kiln lime, by using up heat to dry tiles on brick kilns and by employing powdered lime and coal remnants from brick and lime kilns to mold unbaked bricks. The profit reaped from these activities has been used by the enterprise to improve the meal served during each shift and to raise a reward fund for the cadres' and workers' benefit.

Owing to its sideline production, the enterprise has been able to give jobs not only to 43 laborers who were left over following the reorganization of production but also to 52 unemployed children of cadres and workers. It has been able to fully use all sources of supplies, raw and discarded materials to manufacture goods to serve cadres, workers and the people, to enhance the manual and office workers' sense of thrift and simultaneously to check commercial activities at various markets and other negative practices.

## 2. Stabilize the life of cadres and workers and increase their income.

Stabilizing the life of cadres and workers, providing jobs and ensuring a high income for them is a very difficult task which must be done urgently. For this reason, at whatever conference on production, the enterprise leadership committee has raised the question of livelihood and placed it on an equal footing with the problem of production because only if their life is stabilized and substantially improved will workers have their minds at ease to perform the production task with a high output. It is precisely for this reason that the enterprise has the duty not only to find enough jobs for workers but also to pay attention to their livelihood--that is, to make sure that they live in plenty, that their life is stable and that they have a high income.

Together with political and ideological education and the measures aimed at heightening the morale of workers, the enterprise has considered it most important to stimulate their zeal by taking incentive measures based on material benefit which consist in increasing salaries and rewards and turning them into a strong motive power to develop production. To do so, the enterprise leaders have had to firmly adhere to the spirit of Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP and to different forms of product contract wage payment and reward distribution and to set rational norms for materials, labor and equipment based on technical regulations and involving accounting and tight control of both the quantity and quality of products delivered to warehouses. At the same time, it has been necessary to investigate and adjust irrational prices immediately. The method of paying 100 percent of product contract wages has been applied to the principal production lines. The comprehensive contracting method has been applied and end-product wages paid to brick and tile producing workshops.

The implementation of such measures has had the obvious effect of eliminating irrational stages in the management of labor and the economical use of materials of all kinds, enhancing the workers' sense of responsibility for their products and accurately assessing the working abilities of each individual and the compensation due to him, thereby infusing manual and office workers with a desire to work satisfactorily and to achieve high productivity and quality.

On the other hand, the enterprise has used various forms of commendation and reward for such achievements as technical innovations and improvement, thrift, good quality of product and so forth and has offered weekly rewards to highly productive teams. Additional rewards amounting to between 30 and 50 percent of the unit prices have been distributed to processing and shaping sections by taking into account the weekly plan assigned to each team and also the size of the excess over the plan norm. Rewards ranging from 200 to 300 dong have been given to kiln teams for any increase in the number of rotations of each kiln and when bricks and tiles have been either placed in or taken out of the kiln before the deadline.

These forms of reward have not only promoted the rapid development of production but have also enabled workers to obtain a high income, thus contributing to raising the laborers' standard of living.

A preliminary review of the average monthly income of manual and office workers has revealed the following:

For processing and shaping workers:

--Average product contract wage	154.00 dong
--Reward for increased output	30.00 dong
--Mid-shift meal allowances	52.00 dong
--Monetary value of goods supplied in kind	<u>50.00 dong</u>
Total	286.00 dong

For workers employed in transportation to and from kilns:

--Average product contract wage	165.00 dong
--Reward for increased output	30.00 dong
--Mid-shift meal allowances	52.00 dong
--Monetary value of goods supplied in kind	<u>50.00</u>
Total	297.00 dong

For workers employed in mechanized transportation:

--Average product contract wage	245.00 dong
--Reward for increased output	30.00 dong
--Mid-shift meal allowances	52.00 dong
--Monetary value of good supplied in kind	<u>50.00 dong</u>
Total	377.00 dong

For cadres and office personnel:

--Lowest average	220.00 dong
--Highest average	320.00 dong

The enterprise has paid attention not only to the level of income and wages and rewards but also to other services aimed at saving cadres and workers the time and trouble of shopping at faraway places. The enterprise has organized the on-the-spot sale of staple commodities such as grain, foodstuffs, vegetables, fruit, fuel and other industrial goods. In addition, it has organized an increase in production and animal husbandry to promote the life of cadres and workers, to enable them to subsist by their own means, and to make a profit for the enterprise by breeding fish, raising hogs and bovines, growing corn and rice, milling grains and performing other services all of which have brought about a profit of nearly 100,000 dong.

On holidays and during the Tet festival, cadres and workers have each received the following additional supplies: 4 kgs of pork, 5 kgs of fish, 1 kg of beef and 3 kgs of glutinous rice.

The following types of goods have been bought and brought into the enterprise for sale to cadres and workers: 14 tons of soybeans to make soya cakes, 38 tons of animal feed and 900 suits of clothes.

The enterprise is trying to implement Decision No 26-CP satisfactorily by continuously increasing labor productivity, salaries and rewards in order to ensure and further stabilize and improve the life of cadres and workers. Though encountering more difficulties in 1982 than in 1981, all cadres and manual and office workers of the enterprise displayed an indefatigable struggle spirit and strove to overfulfill the state plan norms and to build an ever better and more stable life.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### VO VAN KIET COMMENTS ON CLASSIFYING CITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 83 p 3

[Article by Vo Van Kiet: "Some Thoughts on the Nature of Cities and Towns and on the Division of Districts"]

[Text] Due to the consolidation of provinces, nearly all of the present provinces -- with the possible exceptions of Lai Chau, Son La, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ben Tre, Kien Giang, Dac Lac, and Tay Ninh -- have two or three cities, including a provincial capital.

Legally, the title of "city" designates an urban unit which has responsibilities and authority equivalent to those of a district in the four-level administrative management system.

In our country, the urban sector is divided into units which correspond to those of the rural structure: municipalities directly subordinate to the central government (equivalent to provinces); municipalities directly under a province and cities (equivalent to districts); and towns (equivalent to villages). Of course, the method of selecting those "standards" also reflect our country's industrial level and show the emphasis we have placed on the urban hierarchic order, and is not entirely based on economic-social calculations. That impression of mine has in fact been confirmed by the cities in the process of carrying out planning.

In theory, the city is a kind of small municipality. But all legally recognized cities have at one time or another served as a provincial capital. Thus the standards for selecting cities are ultimately the historical, political, and sentimental factors. We must mention the sentimental factor because in a considerable number of cases a compromising attitude is manifested in selecting cities: when two provinces are combined, the place which is no longer a provincial capital is at least still a city.

Even with regard to the economic factor -- the city is a small municipality -- out of habit we only view a city superficially as having streets, houses, utilities, and medical, educational, and other public service installations.

The bustle of a city is tied in with the conditions under which that city fulfills its responsibility of being an administrative center of a province or of being a provincial capital. When it no longer serves as a provincial capital

and no longer relies on the "oxygen bottle" of the administrative apparatus and the guidance of that apparatus, but must by itself prove that it is fully qualified to be a viable city. A number of cities have fallen into a declining situation but have continued to function fully as a city.

On the other hand, in a considerable number of cases after it stops being a provincial capital a city is still more active, richer, and has more vital force than the provincial capital. In some cases it is economically and socially superior to the provincial capital.

Thus the time has come when we must exchange opinions on the definitions of titles in accordance with the developing situation and the appearance of an increasingly greater number of new factors in the life of our nation.

In my opinion, definition of a city must above all be one that is based on what it contains and thus determines its position in its relations with the districts. In our country's present situation, for a place to be called a city it must be certain basic conditions: it must be an economic-social center of an area and a point of convergence the economic-social and cultural development conditions in the area (a provincial economic area); it must be a major center of an area made up of a number of relevant districts; and historically there must have been formed social interchange and trade, or at least have prospects for doing so in the future. In general, if it is to be called a city it must be a regional center, even the most important regional economic center in a province, even more so than the provincial capital. Here are some examples: Bac Ninh in comparison to Bac Giang (the provincial capital of Ha Bac Province); Ca Mau in comparison to Bac Lieu (the provincial capital of Minh Hai Province); and Chau Doc in comparison to Long Xuyen (the provincial capital of An Giang). In some cases the city is not yet equal to the provincial capital but is very important in an area. Examples are Dong Hoi and Dong Ha in Binh Tri Thien, Lao Cai in Hoang Lien Son, Ha Giang in Ha Tuyen, Quang Ngai in Nghia Binh, Ha Tinh in Nghe Tinh, Kon Tum in Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Phan Rhan Rang in Thuan Hai, Ba Ria in Dong Nai, Phuoc Long in Song Be, and Soc Trang in Hau Giang.

A number of other cities should perhaps not continue to be cities, for they lack the necessary conditions I have just discussed. Maintaining a city status in such places will only hold back their development and increase expenses. The most rational solution would be for the cities which do not have conditions for becoming major centers to change over to serving as the center of a district. There are already rational models: Bac Can City, which is now the Bach Thong district seat; Phu Bon, which is the Cheo Reo district seat; and Bao Loc, Cao Lanh, Moc Hoa, etc. If deprived of their designation as cities, that would benefit the economic-social development of districts. If for one reason or another we cannot do as we did in the case of Bac Can, etc., most of the cities (which are not provincial capitals) should concurrently serve as district seats. We could thereby reduce the number of towns serving as district seats by several dozen, increase the number of basic-level cadres, reduce the intermediate level, have conditions for more comprehensive development, and economize in many ways.

There is one case which is perhaps unusual, but not unique, that I would like to relate: the city of Ca Mau was made part of a district but was later separated to form Ca Mau District, after which it had to move the apparatus of Ca Mau District to Tac Van to set up a new district seat. Ca Mau District, which surrounded the city, was in fact merely an administrative center that was inconvenient for the people and merely further complicated management. The most rational solution would have been to combine the district and Ca Mau City and return to the original status, in order to fully utilize the existing installations of Ca Mau City and not have to spend money to develop Tac Van into a district center. An area center with an additional number of villages around it could be a good addition. For example, Hanoi and a number of municipalities directly under the central echelon and provinces could have additional rural areas around them that are equivalent to a province or district.

We must avoid egalitarianism in our way of viewing the district and city echelons. Although a city may in one respect or another play the role of a district, it is an all-round center of a province or a region. With regard to the administrative apparatus and the economic, cultural, and social bases, it cannot be developed like a district or a city with a regional nature. Furthermore, in order to be more rational and simple, and more appropriate to the nation's conditions, at least at the present time, on the basis of an all-round plan each province must designate district seat towns to also serve as regional centers. That will help us avoid egalitarianism in building the material-technical bases and public welfare installations of the district, avoid irrational "competition in building," and reduce unnecessary expenses.

We make a distinction between the administrative role and the economic-social role of the cities and towns. A provincial capital does not necessarily have to also be the largest economic center in the province. Some provincial capitals meet all of those qualifications and some do not. Furthermore, the capital of a province also has other political, security, and national defense factors.

We not only pay attention to the cities but also show all-out concern for the towns, which are smaller but play an important role in the economic-social life of an area.

Developing the district into a complete economic-social structure is a major policy of the Party which was fully analyzed by the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses. In many speeches the General Secretary has dealt with that strategic matter with profound, all-round opinions. That is a major economic-social management sphere that is in accordance with our country's advance to socialism. In a brief article I can only outline the problem. The division of Minh Hai-- where I recently went to work -- will illustrate this article.

The deployment of the economic-social structure of a district resulting in an adjustment of the district boundary is the first step in the process drafting a comprehensive provincial plan. Negligence during the first phase will exert an adverse influence on planning and will considerably affect the building and development of districts.

Minh Hai consists of two cities and 13 districts, has a total natural area of 769,000 hectares and, according to 1980 statistics, has a total population of 1,250,000. In comparison to the delta provinces, Minh Hai has much land and a small population. That imbalance will be gradually overcome when the nation redistributes its labor on a large scale in future years. But since that imbalance has not yet been overcome the division of districts has fragmented Minh Hai. There are several examples: separating Phu My and Tan Hung Tay villages from Cai Nuoc District, setting up Phu Tan District (which has only 40,900 hectares and 62,600 people); detaching several U Minh Forest villages from Tran Van Thoi; and the setting up of U Minh District. Furthermore, the separation of Nam Can from Ngoc Hien, the separation of Phuoc Long from Hong Dan, the separation of part of Ca Mau City, and the setting up of Ca Mau District also occurred at that time. In the process of forming the new districts, Minh Hai withdrew from the basic level 2,000 core cadres.

In the division of districts in Minh Hai there was also a lackey consideration for a whole series of decisive factors: the historical traditions that had bound together the various areas in combat and production, and the unique nature of each region. For example, Nam Can was separated from Ngoc Hien although comrade Phan Ngoc Hien had operated in Nam Can and Hon Khoai was the location of the famous uprising led by him in 1940 (that was the reason why the revolutionary administration named the district after him during the anti-French resistance war), while the area that is now Ngoc Hien District had nothing to do with that comrade. Another example: Hong Dan and Phuoc Long, Tran Van Thoi and U Minh, and Cai Nuoc and Phu Tan have practically identical natures and economic-social structures. That division led to absurdities: the Thi Tuong marsh, which has an area of 600 hectares, was cut in half, with the boundary running down the middle.

The dividing of districts was accompanied by the dividing of villages. Although it originally had 80 villages, after the formation of the new districts it had 300 villages. The cadres and party members, who had been few in numbers, had to be concentrated in the upper-echelon apparatus, which caused the lower echelon to become even thinner and lack sufficient people to keep in close contact with the people and the land.

I have used Minh Hai as an example, but I think that that situation exists in places other than Minh Hai. While on the subject, I would like to mention Con Dao District. The district-level organization there is as complete as those of other districts. The party and state apparatus and the mass organizations are complete and include several hundred. The population -- i.e. the number of people present on the island -- totals several thousand, but the number of residents in the true sense -- people who produce, fulfill obligations, etc. -- is less than 20. Almost all of the remaining people are state workers and civil servants. We all know that at present the function of Con Dao is to defend the islands and the sea area, maintain historical vestiges, and develop culture and tourism, combined with such appropriate economic activities as forestry, fishing, artistic handicrafts, etc. It may be called Con Dao District, but the missions and scale of the management apparatus there cannot be identical to those of other places, as long as its nature does not change.

In fact, Con Dao reveals another of our weaknesses in determining the configuration of districts and their apparatus. Uniformity is clearly not necessary. The questions of whether a district is large or small, has a large population or a small population, or has a large or small apparatus are determined by its nature, whether it is a district with concentrated industry, an industrial crop district, a coastal district, an island district, a grain district, a forestry district, etc. That is not to mention districts in the Central Highlands, border districts with many ethnic minority people, etc.

Our country is undergoing change. Life will provide us with concepts that can encompass those changes.

The problem is to avoid a formalistic, rigid outlook toward all phenomena, avoid bureaucratic habits and, in some cases, avoid the habits of guerrilla warfare (of course, at present some areas must still be viewed from a military point of view).

The managerial structures of the city and district echelons are not immutable. By making analyses on an economic-social nature, making calculations according to the best mode for ensuring that the city and district echelons are highly dynamic, are effective in management, etc., we will gradually improve those structures. In the past, there was considerable waste and tardiness caused by failure to fully understand the special features of each city and district. The reason for that situation is very easily seen: we cannot at all times adhere closely to economic-social development goals in all decisions and arrangements.

I have not yet had the occasion and the necessary time to enter deeply into this sphere, and perhaps do not have sufficient accuracy with regard to specific facts, but I think that I have at least brought up something we can think about.

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